

ARMY



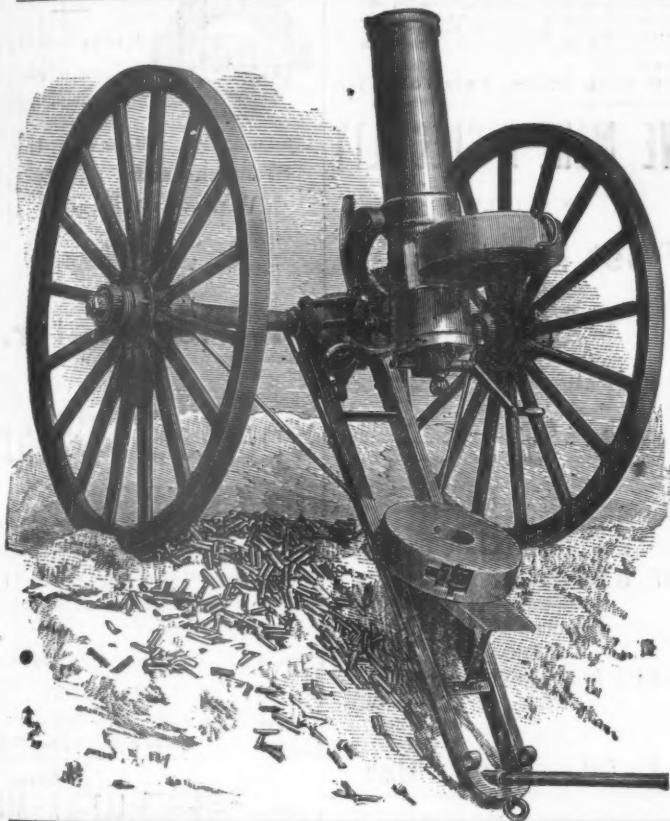
NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 25.
WHOLE NUMBER 1065.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

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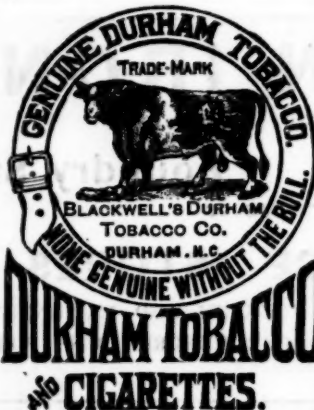
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THE EMPEROR AND HIS MARSHAL.

ARCHIBALD FORBES is a sturdy champion of the disgraced Marshal Bazaine, and has on more than one occasion written in his defence. He returns to the subject in a story told in "The English Illustrated Magazine" for January, and entitled "The Emperor and His Marshal." In his introduction Mr. Forbes says: "Perhaps in all history there is no episode so barren of touches of nature as was the Second Empire. From first to last it was a mere scaffolding of meretricious artificiality. There was the sham Caesar, a flaccid person with a knack of uttering obscurities conveying a vague flavor of ominousness at which the nations pricked their sensitive ears. The inner life of the Empire was a strange mixture of rottenness and gimcrackery. What a court! The atmosphere of Compiegne had a confused aroma of bastardy, the demi-monde, the bourse, bogus nobility, journalism in the degradation of prostitution, militarism, half bravo, half *galant*; of intrigue, of dissoluteness, of insincerity, of ghastly hollows. It is among the most humiliating problems of modern times how long this nasty gaudy caricature of Empire was able to impose on the world. It is a poor consolation for the world's long self-delusion that when the windbag was once resolutely pricked, it should have collapsed with such headlong swiftness. The humiliating memory cannot out of that eighteen-year-long imposition."

Among the numerous eye servants of the Empire there was found one Imperialist, at least, true and honest, whose allegiance had not been won and kept by invitations to Compiegne. This was Bazaine: "Perhaps he was not a profound military genius; but he did not regard *déjeuner* as absolutely indispensable; he had an un-French capacity for taking pains; he knew the theatre of war, and he was a favorite with the troops (it had come to that with the French army that this was a consideration)."

"Not a very grand soldier, in the physical sense, this man, who in forty years of steady purposeful duty had raised himself from out the very ranks to the position of Marshal of France. He was short, somewhat fat, long in the body, short and bulgy about the legs, and with a puffy, rather pasty face. But there were physical features that were to be marked favorably. He had a good, straight, manly eye; his mouth had a habit of setting itself firmly; his voice, rather hoarse in its lower notes, had a clear-sounding ring when raised, as it many a time and oft had been raised to bid men follow him in the charge. He could be silent, and he could sit still—two rare virtues in the Imperialist soldiery."

"He was an Imperialist because he was a soldier, and worshipped *le petit Caporal*. He had owed not a great deal to the Empire; he had made his mark as a soldier before it began. Worthy soldiering in the Crimea had brought him his division; if the Mexican business could have been made a success by force of arms that success Bazaine would have achieved, and the baton was but his due. He had been always a 'duty soldier,' to use the expressive phrase of our own army; never a carpet knight of the salons. The Emperor had for him that sort of regard which an impractical and loose person has for a man who is trustworthy—somewhat rugged, not over-congenial, but staunch; some such regard as that in which young Charles held stout old Marshal Lesley. Bazaine, for his part, had a faithful, honest love for his Emperor. I assume that he knew that Emperor's faults; but he had a very tender spot in him for kind words, and Napoleon knew at least how to speak to men who served him well. It is to be said of him that no man has spoken ill of him who was much under his personal influence. Either it came natural to him, or he had learnt to speak as became a monarch. To sum Bazaine up, his good soldierhood and the regard his sovereign held him in for it, had earned him the jealousy of the soldier-fribbles of the Empire; a feeling nowise modified by the circumstance that he had been a 'ranker,' and had not come into the army through the fashionable gateway of the schools."

So Bazaine was given the interior disposition of all the seven corps which formed the Army of the Rhine until the Emperor himself in his capacity of commander-in-chief should take the field; and when the stress of circumstances compelled the Emperor to let the chief command drop from his nerveless grasp it fell to the veteran and faithful Bazaine. Coming to the story, of which this much is by way of introduction, Mr. Forbes says:

"A commander-in-chief in name, a buffer and a scapegoat in reality, Bazaine had toiled hard amidst many other discouragements to get the army out of Metz, and forward on the march of retreat towards Verdun. That army's rear the masterful Germans had struck at on the 14th August, and brought about the battle of Borny, as the French call it, or Concreville, as the Germans name it, on the eastern face of Metz. A poor organizer, Bazaine was himself the moment that the war music began to make the air throb. He turned fiercely and skilfully at bay, and although the fight won the Germans the delay for which they had made it, Bazaine at least charged them a dreadful effusion of blood for the advantage which he had no alternative but to concede."

"Bazaine" was a man to whom fortune was not stingy in the matter of wounds. At Borny there came to him the sudden reminder that he was mortal, though this time it was but a gentle hint. The fragment of a shell hit him on the left shoulder, but it had been well spent, and because of

the protection of the epaulette gave him but a contusion, from which he had pain for several days, especially when on horseback.

"The fight over, the Germans forced back, and his troops once more on the march through Metz and across the Moselle with their faces set eastward toward Verdun, Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the white elephant of Bazaine and the army, but in the countries where white elephants are they live objects of sanctity. The Imperial headquarters had been fixed at the chateau of Longeville, a residence on the left bank of the Moselle valley, lying among trim, formal gardens, and nestled comfortably under the guns of Fort St. Quentin, perched on the steep dominant hill behind it. Thither in the dead of night, struggling his way through the chaos of the retreating army jammed into the narrow streets of Metz, Bazaine hid himself, carrying his bruised shoulder from the battle-field. Of what followed I think it best to let the simple soldier-man tell in his own blunt, short, but surely not ineffective way. 'I found his Majesty unwell and in bed,'—the malady that killed Napoleon a few years later, was already debilitating him—'and I was immediately admitted into his bed-room. The Emperor greeted me with his wonted kind affability. I told him what had passed (about the battle, etc.), and I gave vent as well to my anxieties in regard to the next few days. The Germans, said I, were finding the routes free to them by which to travel to gain a position between the Moselle and the Meuse, and consequently thwart our line of retreat. I represented to the Emperor that I was suffering physically, and adding my fear that I could not endure the pain the contusion caused me when on horseback, I begged of him that he would relieve me from the command. His Majesty, touching my shoulder on the part where the torn epaulette showed where I had been struck, answered me with that kind humor that charmed all who came within its influence. 'This is nothing serious, dear Marshal, it is a matter of but a few days; and the blow you have got is but the token that it is you who are destined to break the spell of our ill-fortune!' These were his very words. He gave no hint that he had any other thought but to remain with the army."

"This was on the night between the 14th and 15th August. What happened on the following morning was told me in Zululand by the poor Prince Imperial. He was asleep in the bed-room next to his father's. They will show you the two rooms still in a wing of the grey-fronted chateau with the Mansard roof. A crash awoke him with a start, and he was sitting up in bed bewildered, when the Emperor rushed into the room: 'Get up and dress—quick, my son, quick, Louis! The German shells are crashing through the roof.' It was so. An audacious German horse-battery seeing soldiery about the chateau, had galloped up to within range on the opposite side of the river, and had opened that 'quick fire' at which the German gunners were so handy. As the Prince looked out of the window while he dressed hurriedly he saw a shell fall on the table in the garden, at which a group of officers of the battalion on guard were breakfasting, and when the smoke of the explosion blew aside three of the officers lay dead men. St. Quentin began to reply from its great siege guns, but a horse-battery is not a big mark, and the Germans stuck to their work with characteristic persistence. The carriages and baggage might follow; Gravelotte was the rendezvous given; but meanwhile the business in hand was to get from under that shell fire. There was a hurried cup of coffee for Louis and his father; then they and the suite went to horse, and the abominable German shells were soon left behind."

"An inauspicious commencement, truly, of this 15th day of August—the poor harried Emperor's fete day, of all days! The Imperial party pushed on towards Gravelotte how it might by the road cumbered with all the impediments of a disorderly retreat. Presently, about the village of Lessey, an absolute block was encountered. The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three waggons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse artillery tangled up in the debris. Interminable delay confronted the Imperial party. But Prince Louis, during the early days in Metz, while as yet the Germans were afar off, had employed much of his time in riding around the adjacent country. He had mastered the 'lie' of it, and gained a knowledge of the by-tracks. Quietly ordering some soldiers to make a gap in the fence on the St. Quentin side, he called out, 'Follow me, father!' and led the way across country, at a canter for a vineyard track, whose trend he knew. So the boy-guide conducted the grey-beards down into the valley by Chatel, then up on to the ridge which in three more days was to be covered with corpse-mounds, past the suberge of St. Hubert, not then yet battered into dust and that dust made into mud by blood, down into the hollow of the Mance, not yet then a ghastly shamble; and so up the slope between the poplar trees to the suberge of Gravelotte, standing in the angle where diverge the upper and the lower roads from Metz to Verdun."

"Thither, at least as yet, came no German shells, and the hunted Napoleons could draw their breath. Thither, about one of the afternoon came, too, the harassed Bazaine. Like Martha, the poor Marshal was 'careful and troubled about many things.' He found his master tramping up and down in front of the suberge. It was a way he had in trouble. I saw him doing just the same in the potato patch of the weaver's garden on the Donohoe road, during the interval when Bismarck rode away to King Wilhelm to know what was to be done with the man who had come to them from out the devilry inside Sedan."

Bazaine approached his master. Poor loyal old fighting henchman! Oh! did you may call this, in the throes of a climax so sombre; but does it not move you, nevertheless? 'I complimented him on his fete day by presenting him with a little nosegay I had gathered in the garden of my last night's quarters.' The Emperor gave thanks for the present, and then, his trouble recurring on him, he asked in a loud voice, 'Must I quit the army?' Bazaine, in surprise, bewilderment, and embarrassment, begged of him at least to wait events yet a little longer. So Napoleon turned to his people and said, 'We will remain, gentlemen; but do not have the baggage unpacked.' Poor Bazaine sometimes shows a rare incisive gift with that blunt clumsy pen of his. 'During this colloquy,' he writes, 'the soldiers, melancholy and beaten out, continued to defile along the road in front of the suberge. Not a single cheer, not one 'Vive l'Empereur!' came from the tumbled ranks at the sight of that sovereign and his son so enthusiastically acclaimed but a few days before. The moral influence of the retreat had already sobered the tone of the army!' Is it not a sombre sobbing bitten in deeply by a few strong strokes?

These two men, Emperor and Marshal, parted next day

and for ever. I think Bazaine may be allowed to draw down the curtain in his abrupt, rugged fashion. "On the morning of the 16th August the Emperor sent a galloper to fetch me. I lost not a moment, but rode alone at full speed to the Imperial quarters. I found his Majesty already in the carriage with the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon. The baggage had been sent off under escort in the course of the night. General de France's cavalry brigade was already on horseback to escort the Emperor. I had got no intimation in advance of those arrangements. I rode up to the carriage without dismounting. The Emperor seemed in suffering and he said to me but a few words: 'I have decided to leave for Verdun and Chalons. Get you on for Verdun how best you can. The gendarmes have left Brie, because the Prussians are in it.'"

Bazaine does not record a farewell, so abrupt seems to have been the parting. Napoleon whirled away out of bad into worse, until what relief the very worst brings came to him after Sedan. An hour after the Imperial positions had cracked their whips Bazaine was in the heart of the *fort de la Tour*, stemming all he knew, with his own sword-blade flashing through the dust of the hand-to-hand struggle, one of the whirlwind charges of the Brunswick Hussars. Ah! why did Heaven deny him then a straight thrust from the beautiful "white weapon," to give him the good death a man so soldierly had surely earned!

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. Lea Febiger, 23d U. S. Infantry, is visiting his father, Gen. Febiger, of the Pay Department, in San Francisco.

THE "Man About Town," in a letter to the New York Times, says: "Sitting before the beautiful drop curtain of the Madison Square Theatre, the other night, with an old and matter-of-fact Army officer, he said, pointing to the magnificent embroidery, 'Who ever saw a cactus or prickly pear growing within a mile of a water course? And yet there is one hanging over that pool.'"

CAPT. Wirt Davis, 4th U. S. Cav., of Fort Cummings, New Mexico, was married at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, to Anna J. Berry, daughter of E. Berry, Esq. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

GEN. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., was called from Minneapolis to Atlanta last week by the illness of his brother.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL of twelve members and a Judge-Advocate, Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Cochran, 5th Infantry, President, sat at Fort Keogh, Montana, this week.

LIEUT. V. de Mestre y Amabile, of the Spanish Navy, got into a difficulty at Haverley's Theatre, New York, last Saturday night, which necessitated his being taken to the Police Station, but there the matter was amicably adjusted.

LIEUT. Chas. Dodge, Jr., 24th U. S. Infantry, who has succeeded Lieut. W. H. N. James as regimental Adjutant, served in the General Service from 1875 to 1878, receiving his commission Oct. 25, 1878.

CAPT. C. M. Callahan, 4th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Craig, N. M., and taken command of his Troop.

LIEUT. J. Rozier Clagett, 23d U. S. Inf., was married on Tuesday of this week at Fort Union, N. M., to Miss Cornelia M., daughter of Col. H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Inf., and commander of the post named.

Miss Rachel Sherman is visiting at Chicago Mrs. Deering, a daughter of Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A.

MAJOR J. S. Conrad, 17th U. S. Inf., visited New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

COL. J. M. Bacon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bacon, have returned to St. Louis from the Hot Springs, Ark., in improved health.

PAYMASTER William Arthur, U. S. A., brother of President Arthur, spent most of this week in Washington. The New York Tribune says: "Major Arthur, U. S. A., bears a strong personal resemblance to his brother, the President, though of lighter build and a more distinctively military bearing. He has seen a great deal of active service on the plains, and was a brave and efficient officer during the Rebellion. He still bears the scars of severe wounds received in battle. For politics he cares little, his tastes being purely military."

COL. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., will shortly complete his ninth year of service as Governor of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth.

ASST. Surgeon P. B. Egan, U. S. A., has recently been added to the garrison circle of Fort Apache, Arizona.

LIEUT.-Commander R. B. Hitchcock, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week on the steamer City of Para.

LIEUT. J. R. Chapman, 23d U. S. Infantry, who was graduated from West Point, June 12, 1880, has resigned his commission.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., arrived in Little Rock, Ark., from San Antonio early in the week, and was accorded a hearty reception. A visit to the Barracks was included in the programme. He has gone to visit his son on his plantation in Mississippi, then goes to St. Louis, then home to Governor's Island about the end of the month.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association, held at the War Department on the evening of January 10th, Generals R. O. Drum and Robert Murray, U. S. Army, were elected members of the Executive Committee.

LIEUT. Lea Febiger, 23d U. S. Infantry, will protract his stay on the Pacific coast until March.

ASST. Surgeon Paul R. Brown, U. S. A., lately on leave in the vicinity of New York, has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

LATE advices from Seattle, Washington Territory, report General Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., in good health.

LIEUT. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry, started from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on a fortnight's vacation.

COL. F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., visited Little Rock early in the week on inspection service.

GENL. H. F. Clarke, U. S. A., of General Hancock's staff, will retire in November next after over forty-one years of active service.

ASST. Surgeon L. M. Mans, U. S. A., now on leave is due at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, early in February.

CAPT. T. B. Hunt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has fixed his residence at 201 13th Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., to await retirement.

LIEUT. M. F. Harmon, 1st U. S. Artillery, is in command of the small detachment of that regiment retained at Fort Stevens, Oregon, the main body of troops being at Fort Canby.

The *Pioneer Press* says: "Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., retired, and an author of repute, is at the Merchants."

CAPT. Malcolm McArthur, 17th U. S. Infantry, was expected at St. Augustine this week, to report to General Gibson, for examination by the Retiring Board at St. Francis Barracks.

LIEUT. E. O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, from leave.

BARON Tennyson's wealth in property is said to be between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. Which one of our Army or Navy poets has done as well? Don't let them all speak at once.

A MEETING of men representing \$300,000,000 of property, at which Gov. Stoneman presided, voted at San Francisco last week to hold a world's fair there in 1887 to raise a guaranty fund of \$1,000,000.

LIEUT. John P. Wisner, U. S. A., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

CAPTAIN A. H. Benton, of the British Army, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last on the *City of Chester*.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR Adrian Hudson, U. S. N., and family, came to New York this week to sail on Saturday, Jan. 19, for the Mediterranean.

GENERAL Sherman, U. S. A., and Colonel Tourtellotte, A. D. C., spent most of the week in Washington, and were the recipients of much hospitality.

GENERAL C. C. Augur, U. S. A., started this week on his return to Fort Leavenworth from his melancholy errand to New York, to attend the funeral of his son, at West Point, on Saturday last.

CAPTAIN E. B. Williston, 2d Artillery, the senior captain of his arm, will likely remain in command of the light battery of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth until he attains his majority in 1895.

MAJOR-GENERAL John Pope, U. S. A., is rapidly becoming as popular on the Pacific Coast as he was at Fort Leavenworth and vicinity.

GENERAL Daniel McClure, U. S. A., now at Louisville, Ky., is expected to rejoin at Governor's Island early in February.

COMMANDER Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., projects a six months' tour abroad.

GENERAL T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., is still visiting in the East.

CARDS are out for the wedding of Lieutenant Guy Howard, U. S. A., to Miss Jennie Woolworth, at Trinity Church, New York.

THE will of the late General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., leaves to his son, Capt. H. H. Humphreys, the sword and belt presented to him by the citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1866, and his entire estate, valued at \$300,000, to his widow, Rebecca H. Humphreys, with the request that after her death it be disposed of as follows, among their children: To Letitia A. Humphreys, lot 50, square 139, with the house, furniture, carriages, etc., and all the United States 4 per cent. bonds and Philadelphia city 6 per cent. bonds owned by the deceased; to Henry H. Humphreys, the Pont Reading estate, Delaware county, Pa., its furniture, silver and china ware, and all the shares of the stock of the Lyken's Valley Railroad and Coal Company standing in the name of the deceased; to Lieut. Charles Humphreys, all the 7 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company, all the shares of stock of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange National Bank in the name of the deceased, and the share of the deceased in his father's estate when it may be divided.

MAJOR Wm. H. Bell, Subsistence Department, and Lieut. F. K. Ward, 1st Cav., were admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Association this week. The annual report of the Association is being prepared by the Secretary, Colonel Bridgman. It will be published next week.

CHIEF Engineer Isherwood, U. S. N., returned to New York on Tuesday from an official call to the Navy Department in connection with the Herreshoff steam launch.

CHIEF Engineer Fletcher, U. S. N., arrived in Washington this week from the Mare Island yard, from which he was relieved some time ago, and placed on waiting orders. He contemplates spending the winter in Washington. He is stopping at the Ebbitt House for the present.

It is understood that Chief Eng. E. D. Robie, now at the Boston Navy Yard, will be ordered to relieve Chief Eng. Loring as Chief Engineer of the New York Navy Yard, upon the latter's confirmation as Engineer-in-Chief.

A DAUGHTER of Pay Director Murray, U. S. N., broke through the ice, January 12, while skating at Spa Creek, Annapolis. A naval cadet and a citizen also received a cold bath in the same way. All were promptly rescued.

THE marriage of Capt. Bethel M. Oster, 24th U. S. Inf., on leave from Ft. Sill, was announced to take place at Dansville, N. Y., on Wednesday evening of this week. The bride is Miss Fannie Mack Van Derlip, daughter of Judge Van Derlip, of Dansville. A reception at the residence of the bride's father follows the wedding.

D. R. LOCKE (Nasby), is making a tour of the South, investigating its growth and development, the character of its soil in different States, its mineral resources, its water powers, its agricultural resources, and their inducements for settlement by people from Europe or the North. The fact that the people north of the Ohio River know less than is known in Europe about the resources of the South, is what first prompted Nasby to make this investigation.

THE marriage of Mr. Russell B. Harrison to Miss Mary Saunders, daughter of ex-Senator Saunders, took place at Omaha, Jan. 9, and was a brilliant affair. Among those who sent congratulatory telegrams were Sec. Lincoln, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Alvord, and Gen. Hazen. Sec. Lincoln also sent a valuable bridal gift, which recalls the fact that one of the last acts of his father was to reappoint ex-Senator Saunders (then Governor) to be Governor of Nebraska, and this paper was found on President Lincoln's desk after his death.

MAJOR J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., Mrs. Sanger, and family were due in Chicago early in the week from San Francisco. The *Alta California*, referring to the departure of Major Sanger from San Francisco, says: "While his friends must congratulate him on his well-deserved good fortune, they must regret his removal from a command for which he possessed rare qualifications, and which was so thoroughly congenial to him, that he would undoubtedly have preferred it even to the pleasant duties which he now assumes. After three years and a half of service with Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, he leaves it in superb condition to his successor, Major Haskin."

SIR Samuel Baker publishes an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the future of the Soudan, of which he was Governor or commander for several years, in which he predicts dreadful consequences to the peace and order of the region, if it be abandoned. The slave trade, he says, will be revived, and marauding will prevail on a great scale.

AN Annapolis, Md., despatch says: "Dr. Robert Wright, assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, is 86 years old, and is not only the oldest officer in the Legislature, but the oldest living graduate of West Point. He entered that place in July, 1814, and graduated in 1818, and as lieutenant was stationed first at Fort McHenry, and then at Fort Pike, and then at Fort Niagara. When the Army was reduced in 1820, Lieut. Wright wrote to Secretary Calhoun asking to be left off, as he wanted to go home and get married. After leaving the Army he studied medicine, and practiced that profession for twenty years. 'I am in good health,' he says, 'and have not had a day's sickness or taken any medicine, except for a slight cold, for 45 years.' Dr. Wright was at the Military Academy from 1814 to 1818, but he did not graduate. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant of artillery, August 13, 1819, and was 'disbanded' in June, 1821."

LIEUT. C. A. Booth, 7th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Booth, visited friends in Omaha, a few days ago, on their return trip to Fort Steele, Wyoming.

ASST. Surg. H. W. Whitaker, U. S. N., is reported to be down with typhoid fever at the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, Va.

LIEUT. James Buchanan, 14th U. S. Infantry, visited Omaha, a few days ago, on his way East, from Fort Sidney, on leave of absence.

REAR ADMIRAL Nicholson, U. S. N., attended the annual dinner of the New York Marine Society, at Martinelli's, on Monday evening, and responded for the "Army and Navy—though lost to sight to memory dear."

At the recent distribution of prizes in the shape of medals and diplomas, at the Foreign Fair at Boston, General C. H. Norton delivered the opening address.

C. D. GILMORE, a lawyer of Washington, has begun suit in New York against Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Interior, for the recovery of damages for disbarring him from practice.

COL. E. M. Beaumont, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, after visits to Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City, were expected at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, this week.

CAPT. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected to start from St. Paul this week, to be absent on leave until about the end of March next. Capt. E. W. Whittemore, 15th U. S. Infantry, was in St. Paul early in the week, registering at the Merchants' Hotel.

"GATE," in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, says: "There is an increasing tendency among Republicans to study advisability, and to talk up General Sherman and Secretary Lincoln. Some favor General Sherman, others Secretary Lincoln. A campaign with banners and trumpets, with 'Marching Through Georgia' for the song, and the General at the head, is seriously discussed. Regarding Lincoln there is a similar sentiment. It is all sentiment, in fact. Some think that Lincoln's name would be a victory already half won; that many war democrats all over the country would support him; that every trace of division and lukewarmness would instantly disappear from the party; that his name would travel faster, go further, and sink deeper than any."

Mrs. Elder, the widow of the late Mr. John Elder, who founded the celebrated shipbuilding and engineering firm of John Elder and Son, has presented to the University of Glasgow a sum of money sufficient to endow a Professorship of Naval Architecture. In addition to this, it is proposed to raise a fund for the further endowment of a lectureship on the same science.

CAPT. C. A. Coolidge, U. S. A., and Mrs. Coolidge, joined at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, early in the week.

LIEUT. James Parker, 4th U. S. Cavalry, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago on his return from leave to Fort Wingate.

"If God made the country and man made the town, how do you account for St. Louis?" asked a fretful editorial porcupine, who forgets that it is the home of General Sherman.

PROFESSOR J. E. Hilgard, superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

MAJOR A. T. Smith, 7th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Omaha a few days ago from Fort Washakie and entered upon duty at Gen. Howard's headquarters. He registered at the Paxton.

"O, monstrous, dead, unprofitable world," wrote Matthew Arnold, some years ago, before he had made \$2,000 in Boston reading his old magazine articles as lectures.—*Hartford Post*.

LIEUT. H. Romeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago, on his way to Fort Snelling to appear before a Retiring Board.

We do not wish to discourage any of our bachelor readers who have immediate prospects of matrimony, but it may be well to state that according to the authority of a manuscript dated in the 15th century there are 32 days in the year on which it is unlucky to marry. These are January 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15; February 6, 7, 18; March 1, 6, 8; April 6, 11; May 5, 6, 7; June 6, 15; July 5, 19; August 15, 16; September 6, 7; October 5; November 15, 16, and December 15, 16, 17. January would seem to be the worst month and October the best month in the year for marriage.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Jan. 8 says:

Lieut. Rodney Smith, Pay Dept., spent New Year at the Barracks.... Capt. S. G. Whipple, 1st Cav., about to be retired, sailed for San Francisco on the last day of the year.... The Retiring Board has closed the cases of Captains Whipple, 1st Cav., and Evans, 21st Inf.... Lieut. F. J. Patton, 21st Inf., after a leave spent in the East, returns to Fort Boise, where many Idaho friends welcome him home.... 2d Lieut. J. B. Aleshire, 1st Cav., came down from Walla Walla in charge of a military convict, returning to his station on Friday last.

COL. E. M. Baker, of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Montana, is staying at Fort Ann, New York.

ASST. Surg. W. B. Browster, U. S. A., who has been on leave for some time past from Fort Bridger, Wyoming, will return to civil life next month, having his resigned commission, to date Feb. 10.

THE Chinese Government contemplates issuing a note similar to a United States greenback; but in order that it shall be distinctively Chinese in appearance, we learn that the responsible position of treasurer has been offered to Gen. Spinner.—*Phila. Call*.

JUDGE ADVOCATE Henry Goodfellow, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week from Washington.

GENERAL Henry W. Wessells, U. S. Army, upon the retired list, will go to the South this winter, making his headquarters at Charleston, and being accompanied by Mrs. Wessells. His home is at Litchfield, a famous and beautiful old Connecticut town, and the General, though retired since 1871, after over thirty years of service, is full of life and activity.

"Now, Mr. Lawyer," said the dying man, "I want you to fix it in my will so that my son Joe won't get a cent. He is a worthless fellow, and will spend his money in a week." "Oh, that's all right," said the lawyer, politely; "I'll take care of it. I'll see that he doesn't get anything." And he didn't. Neither did anybody else.

MR. John K. Chandler, of Canterbury, N. H., the only brother of Secretary Chandler, is reported to be dangerously ill in Boston.

BROAD ARROW says: "There is a quaint, business-like terseness in the following paragraph from an American contemporary which might be advantageously noticed by many English folks who traffic in benevolence at this time of year, and think—but they are mistaken in the thought—that sanctimoniousness and a quarter of a pound of pamphlets are more effectual means of collecting subscriptions than plain, honest language with a touch of humor like that of the General:

(General T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., in announcing the fact that the home is full, says: 'I plainly see that one of my most trying duties this winter will be to tell many a poor, footsore old fellow, who has made his way here expecting to find a shelter for the winter, that we have no room for him.'")

FROM Fort Missoula, we learn that the golden wedding of General John Adair and Mrs. Adair, of Astoria, Oregon, was appropriately celebrated, January 2nd, at the headquarters of Major W. H. Jordan, 3rd U. S. Infantry. General and Mrs. Adair are the parents not only of Mrs. Jordan but of the wives of Lieut.-Col. G. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers and Professor Weloker, Superintendent of Public Instruction of California, formerly a Lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. A son of the veteran couple is Colonel John Adair, Jr., formerly a Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Cavalry. The son and sons-in-law are all graduates of the Military Academy.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, spent a portion of the week in New York City, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, with Miss Gladstone, were about to leave Hawarden Castle to meet at Loughlin Hall the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, but it was found that the premier's coachman was so ill as to be unable to drive, whereupon an efficient substitute was found in Lord Aberdeen, who is said to have put on coachman's attire and to have driven the distinguished party to Loughlin Hall and back to Hawarden.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: A few days ago Gen. William T. Sherman received an official note from Postmaster Hays informing him that a letter addressed to him was detained at the Post Office for unpaid or insufficient postage, adding the request that he forward two cents and the letter would be delivered to him. In response the General wrote the following:

No. 912 GARRISON AVENUE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 4, 1884.

Samuel Hays, Postmaster, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a two-cent stamp. Please return the letter to the writer and say to him that Gen. Sherman is afflicted with enough such letters and begs to be spared the infliction. Of course, I don't want the letter, nor hundreds of the same sort, and confess to the shrewd method by which Uncle Sam's General Post Office Department makes 3 cents clear money to save 1 cent, and at the same time afflicts the innocent recipient of the worthless letter, on which the writer even underpays the postage. My compliments to Gen. Sherman, and say that if he will intercept this whole class of letters to me I will waive in his favor all my political chances and pay the department double postage on the letters I do want. I will, furthermore, authorize the Postmaster, or any of his assistants, clerks, or employees, male or female, to break the seals, read the letters, and judge of their contents. Gen. Sherman has stopped the lottery circulars and the indecent prints, and now should stop this class of tramp letters, which are a first-class nuisance. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

YVES Guyot, the Paris journalist, tells how King Louis XVIII, when he returned from exile, asked Fouché if his movements had been watched by spies. Fouché admitted that the Duc de Blacas had been so employed. "And how much did you give him?" asked Louis. "Two hundred thousand livres," was the reply. "Good," said the monarch, "I find he did not cheat me. We went halves."

GENL. Joshua L. Chamberlain is said to have recovered his health fully.

A BANQUET in commemoration of the surrender of Yorktown was given at the Hotel Continental, Paris, Jan. 15, General Boulanger, the Marquis de Rochambeau, president. Mr. Morton, the United States Minister; Mr. Walker, the United States Consul General; Senator Windom, of Minnesota; Colonel Lichtenstein, and a majority of the French delegates who attended the Yorktown centenary in 1881, were present. General Boulanger proposed a toast to President Arthur, to which Mr. Morton responded. Mr. Walker proposed a toast to President Grover, Colonel Lichtenstein responding. Before the banquet a cable message was sent to President Arthur, speaking of the pleasant recollection which the French delegates retain of their reception in the United States.

A HEARING was begun in the equity branch of the Supreme Court, Boston, Jan. 15, in the case of Eugene B. Hinkley and others against Milton A. Fowler and others, which involves the construction of a clause in the will of the late Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, of the United States Navy. After specific requests to relatives and friends the will contains the following clause: "I also will and devise that the residue of my property, after the payment of my funeral expenses and just debts as well as the beforesaid bequests, be given equally to the authorized agents of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies to aid in propagating the holy religion of Jesus Christ." The residue amounts to \$31,000. The claimants are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Home Missionary Society, the Methodist Episcopal Society and the Massachusetts Missionary Society. The plaintiffs are persons interested in missions, and the defendants are executors and beneficiaries of Admiral Thatcher, who claim that the residuary clause is too indefinite and that the amount in question must revert to the heirs at law.

THE San Francisco *Report* of Jan. 5, says:

Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cav., will go to Fort Grant, Ariz., next Tuesday. Major Cox leaves next week for Humboldt Bay on the *Chester*. Major Rodgers, 1st Art., goes to Fort Canby, Ore., where he will probably be stationed for the next two years. Major Rodgers has already spent five years of his life at that post, so it will feel like home to him. Lieut. Delehanty, of the U. S. S. *Adams*, arrived yesterday and will return to his station by the next steamer. He brought a prisoner as far as Portland. Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, on leave of absence, leaves on a flying trip to the East to day. It is rumored that Capt. Nichols, of the Coast Survey steamer *Hawker*, will be appointed to the command of the *Pinta* on her arrival on this coast.

CAPT. D. Mortimer Lee, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Boston, Mass.

BURKE's Peerage and Baronage, for 1884, reports an unusual mortality during the year ending Dec. 1, 1883, among the British Peers, the deaths numbering 25, viz.: Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Donegall, Earls of Stamford and Warrington, Wemyss, Westmeath, Somers, Mountcashell, Chesterfield, and Craven; Viscounts Ashbrook and Avonmore; and 14 Lords. 85 Baronets, a number above the average, have died. The Earldoms of Warrington and Somers, and the Baronies of Roakey and Overstone have become extinct in the Peerage, and one Peer, Lord Chancellor Selborne, has been promoted to an Earldom. Seven Baronet creations have been made, and seven have become extinct, viz.: Copeley, Phillips, Bernard, Corrigan, Bourne, Williams of Kars, and Mackenzie of Kilcoy.

An old man of 88, named Gustave Von Rosenstein, who applied for charity, in Cleveland, O., describes himself as formerly a captain of artillery in the Swedish Army; born in Stockholm, and educated at the Carlsberg Military Academy. "The Rosensteins," he says, "were an old Swedish family, of which I am the last. My mother was a Baroness Von Rosenstein, born in Silesia, near the Saxon border. When the revolution for the overthrow of Bernadotte, the French usurper, failed, I with others was exiled."

PATMASTER O. Whipple, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Keogh this week from leave.

THE retirement of Capt. W. L. Foulk, 6th Cav., promotes in ordinary course Lieut. H. P. Perrine to captain, and 2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson to 1st lieutenant. Lieut. Perrine entered the service in 1869, and Lieut. Blockson in 1877.

New Jersey is agitating the question of a befitting reception to the remains of the late Gen. Kilpatrick, which the widow has intimated she will bring with her to the United States when she returns.

PORTLAND, Oregon, boasts of an excellent orchestral union, and at its second concert, given on the evening of Dec. 21, Miss Isabelle S. Haughey, daughter of Capt. James A. Haughey, 21st U. S. Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, seems to have delighted the audience with her fine singing. The *News*, referring to the occasion, says: "To Miss Haughey the honors of the evening are preeminently due. Possessed of an unusually clear, rich, and sympathetic mezzo-soprano organ, improved and cultured by the best of schooling, as she is, the appearance of this lady marks an epoch in the musical annals of the city. Her rendition of 'La Stella Confident' betrayed an amount of feeling and inherent appreciation of the beauties of the song that characterizes the true artist, while the chick and verve of 'La Manola' would have done credit to any of the leading cantatrices of the period."

THE wedding of Lieut. T. H. Barry, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Bestor, of Washington, is announced to take place in that city on Wednesday next. Referring to the event, a Washington paper says: "Lieut. Barry is one of the handsomest young officers in the service."

THE San Francisco *Report* says: "A most wonderful specimen of American has been found out West. It is a soldier who has refused to draw his pension since he recovered from his wounds. It is hard to realize that such a thing could occur in this country and in this century."

THE newspaper interviewers are still in quest of opinions as to the coming nominations for the Presidency, and one of them in the *Detroit Journal* quotes ex-Governor Austin Blair, as saying:

I see no reason why, as a son of the late President Lincoln, Robt. Lincoln has any claims on the nomination. He is a very reputable and promising man, no doubt, but there is not a single reason why he should be nominated. My favorite candidate for the nomination for the President is General Tecumseh Sherman.

You do not suppose that Sherman would take the nomination if it were offered him, even on a silver server, do you?

No man will refuse a nomination for the Presidency, sir. He will not only take the nomination, but he will be elected. No man doubts his ability, patriotism or honesty. The soldiers almost to a man would vote and work for him, and it would be an enthusiastic campaign such as the country has not witnessed for a long time.

A Republican Senator is quoted as saying, that if Grant had not left Galena he would be nominated and elected beyond a question. He has killed his chance irrevocably by going to New York and getting his name associated with Gould, and those other money kings, against whom there is a deep seated prejudice in the country.

LIEUT. Comdr. R. W. Hitchcock arrived at New York on Jan. 14 from the Asiatic station.

OWING to Christmas and New Year falling upon Tuesday, this year, and the inclement weather of the Tuesday after New Year, making visiting impossible, Mrs. Sheridan's reception of this week was very crowded. She was assisted by Miss Royal, Miss McKeever, and the Misses Rucker.

LIEUT. D. DELEHANTY, U. S. N., lately attached to the *Adams*, arrived at San Francisco early in January. He took charge of and handed over to the U. S. Marshal, at Portland, Oregon, Patrick Keefe, one of the crew of the *Adams*, who is charged with murdering Wm. Morton, of that vessel. Lieut. Delehanty has been condemned by medical survey on account of deafness.

CAPT. J. W. Cloud, 24th U. S. Inf., the able Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, now combines target practice with military laws, having been appointed by Gen. Schofield, supervisor of the former in the Department.

AMONG the pall-bearers at the funeral of the late John William Wallace, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, was Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. Navy.

COL. Horatio B. Reed, formerly adjutant of the 5th U. S. Art., and afterwards of the Egyptian army, filed an application this week for a position as civil engineer under the New York Department of Public Works.

LIEUT. John P. Wissor, 1st U. S. Artillery, sailed from New York for Europe, on Wednesday, on the steamer *Scythia*.

A BRONZE statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, by Mr. Doyle, of New York, is to be unveiled in New York on the 22d of February next.

LIEUTS. W. W. Wotherspoon and G. S. Wilson, 12th U. S. Inf., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., were visitors to New York City this week registering at the Grand Hotel.

THE very latest is that Gen. Sherman, when walking past the White House one day this week, was accosted by a friend with: "General, it looks as if you may soon be the occupant of that building." "Do you think so?" said the bluff General. "I would a d—d sight sooner go the penitentiary?" People who go to the penitentiary are not usually given much choice in the matter, and there seems to be a disposition to sentence Gen. Sherman to at least four years' confinement in the White House, without consulting his wishes in the matter. Perhaps the General had better emigrate while he is still a free man.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *Kansas City Times*, gravely states that should the bill to restore Fitz John Porter pass, Secretary of War Lincoln proposes, so soon as the President approves the bill, to indignantly resign and thereby boom himself for the Republican presidential nomination, with the dissatisfied elements, soldier and citizen. Secretary Lincoln is a man of sense, while it is clear that this Kansas City writer is not.

GEN. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia this week, registering at the West End Hotel.

A DESPATCH received on Wednesday from Hanover, Germany, states that the physicians pronounce Col. Rathbone dangerously insane. As soon as his physical health is restored a place is to be arranged for him in an asylum. The Crown Prosecutor will move to dismiss the criminal proceedings. Miss Louise Harris, with Col. Rathbone's children, her brother and Mr. Hoyt, have left Hanover for the United States. Consul Fox is to be Col. Rathbone's guardian.

LIEUT. Commander Franch E. Chadwick, U. S. N., our naval attaché at London, is to visit the Government dockyards at Portsmouth, England, to make special inquiries relative to machine guns.

THE members of the Korean Embassy, with their escort, arrived in London this week on their way to Marseilles to embark there on the *Trenton*.

M. F. H. De Haas's *Farragut Before the Forts* at New Orleans is offered for sale in San Francisco at \$8,000. It belongs to the collection of Mrs. Robert O. Johnson.

GENERAL Horace Porter, on the 15th of January, resigned the presidency of the West Shore R. R., and the North River Construction Company, an associate corporation, of which Gen. Winslow was President, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

DURING Gen. Hancock's travels, a rural genius innocently asked him where he was during the late war.

THAT the retiring age in all employments is not fixed at 64, is shown by the fact that several of the directors of banks and joint stock companies in London are over eighty. One well known shipping firm has on its direction an octogenarian admiral, who dates back to the days of Nelson, and whose name was mentioned in despatches for gallantry at the battle of Algiers. Sixty seven years after Lord Exmouth's battle was won a survivor of eighty-six is still in harness, not only on the board of one of the largest English steam companies, but also as a director of a colonial bank, thus showing the stuff old sea-dogs are made of.

A DESPATCH says that the resignation of "Chinese" Gordon from the British Army, recently tendered, to take service under the King of the Belgians, is not likely to be accepted, as his services may be required in Egypt.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Capt. H. C. Cushing, 4th Art., 2027 I St., N. W., sick leave; Maj. W. B. Lane, Ebbitt House, visiting friends; Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., 1707 G St., on leave; Capt. Charles Bender, 1st Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut. Colon Angur, 2d Cav., passing through; Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Inf., 510 13th St., under orders; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Chas. F. Roe, 2d Cav., 826 14th St., on leave; Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav., Ebbitt House, Indian duty; Lieut. S. J. C. Maddox, Mod. Dept., 914 14th St., on leave; Lieut. John Bannister, retired, Ebbitt House; Major N. B. McLaughlin, retired, Ebbitt House; Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Gile, retired, National Hotel; Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav., Ebbitt House; Lieut. George W. Kingsbury, 12th Inf., Ebbitt House, sick leave; 2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., 1814 Jefferson Place, on leave.

THE Swiss brothers, Delmonico, who have done so much for good cooking in New York, died one after another until a nephew, Chas. Delmonico, was the sole representative of the family, and of the large business they established. Charles has been for some time insane and last week disappeared, having escaped surveillance at his house, and wandered off into New Jersey, where his body was found in a ravine where he had perished from exhaustion and cold.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE death is reported of General Ratislav-Andrejewitch Fadejew, Director of Roads and Canals, of Russia, aide-de-camp of Prince Bariatinsky and Grand Duke Michael, and the author of "Sixteen Years of War in the Caucasus" and "Letters from the Caucasus."

RECENT advices from Lima state that Naval Cadet Frederick E. Coley, U. S. Navy, died on board the *Onward* Dec. 19 last, after a severe and painful illness—typhoid fever—and was buried with due honors on shore at the Protestant Cemetery of Buena Vista. He entered the Navy from New York, Oct. 1, 1878.

CAPTAIN Robert Buchanan Wade, whose death at Chicago, Jan. 8, we announced last week, served with credit in the Army for over five years. He entered the Military Academy in 1861, was graduated in 1865, promoted 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant, 17th Inf., June 23, 1865, and captain, Sept. 29, 1867. On the 31st of December, 1870, he was honorably discharged, at his own request, to enter into business at St. Louis. He was a son of Col. Richard Dean Arden Wade, a gallant officer of the Mexican war, who died at Fort Constitution, N. H., in 1850.

NEWS was received early in the week of the death, Jan. 14, at Fort Stockton, Texas, of 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Colladay, 10th U. S. Cavalry. He was the son of the late Mr. Charles Colladay, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He joined the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers April 18, 1861, as a private; afterwards served in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he rose to captain, and was mustered out Aug. 7, 1865. On the 9th of August, 1867, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, and was promoted Jan. 1, 1871. We learn that Lieut. Colladay was a gallant officer and highly esteemed by his comrades. He leaves a wife and children.

THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Comm'dr-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comd'g. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. *Brig. Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjt. General, John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brig. General D. B. Sackett, Senior Inspector-General.
 Brig. General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.
 Brig. General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
 Brigadier General R. Macfadyen, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
 Brigadier General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
 Brigadier General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
 Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
 Brigadier General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
 Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
 Troops.—3d Art. (except F); 4th Art. (except F); 2d Art. (except F); G, 1st Art.; 5th Art. (except D); 10th and 12th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.; Maj. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brig. Gen. C. G. Augur: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
 Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B, 3d Cavalry; G, 7th Cavalry; M, 8th Cavalry; 13th Inf.; D, F, G, H, 14th Inf.; 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th Infantry; F, 2d Artillery; H, 1st Inf.; A, 4th Inf.; G, 11th Inf.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry: Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. O. M. Smith, Adjt. 22d Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Major-General J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Tex. Lt. Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.
 Troops.—8th (except M) Cavalry; 16th and 19th Infantry; and F, 3d Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adjt. Gen.
 Troops.—3d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th (except G), 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lt. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.
 Troops.—5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 7th Inf.; D, 5th Art.; A, B, C, E, I, and K, 14th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General John Pope: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Troops.—G, I, and M, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Artillery. 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig. Gen. George Crook: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major J. P. Marlin, A. A. G.
 Troops.—3d Cav. (except B); 6th Cav.; 1st Inf. (except H).

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The following Army nominations were sent to the Senate on Wednesday:

6th Regiment of Cavalry.—1st Lieutenant Henry P. Perrine to be Captain, January 15, 1884, retired from active service. 2d Lieutenant Augustus P. Blockson to be 1st Lieutenant, January 15, 1884, vice Perrine, promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this week confirmed the following appointments:

A. G. Department.—Major M. V. Sheridan.

Q. M. Department.—Colonels Bingham and Perry, Lieut. Coles, Ludington, Moore and Card, Majors Foster, Belcher, Kuk, Kimball and Bell, and Captains Floyd, Ingalls, Patten and Pond.

Subsistence Department.—Major W. H. Bell and Captain H. G. Sharpe.

Medical Department.—Surgeon General Murray, Lieut. Col. John Moore, Major R. S. Vickory, Asst. Surge, with the rank of 1st Lieut.; William D. Dietz, Walter W. B. Fisher, William Stephenson, Adrian S. Polhemus, John L. Phillips, Reuben L. Robertson, William C. Borden, Edgar A. Mearns, Goy L. Edie, William D. Crosby, William L. Kneedler, Chas. M. Gandy, Charles S. Black, James E. Pilcher and Alonzo R. Chapin.

Ordnance.—Captains J. C. Ayres and 1st Lieutenant D. A. Howard.

E. givers.—Majors Overman, Miller and Adams, Captains Palfrey, Bixby and Taber, 1st Lieutenants Warren, Barr and Crosby.

Post Chaplains.—Rev. John V. Lewis, of New York.

Signal Corp.—2d Lieut. R. B. Watkins, J. O. Walshe, B. M. Purcell and F. M. M. Beall.

Cavalry.—Majors Young and Purington, Captain C. Morton, 1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, W. D. Bach, and A. C. Duca, Jr. (1st Cav.); 1st Lieut. A. M. Fuller (2d), 1st Lieut. A. E. Wood and A. L. Smith (4th), 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus (5th), Lieut. Colonels Evans and Telford, Major Tourtellotte, Capt. Edgerly and 1st Lieut. Slocum (7th), Colonel Otis, Captain Luff and 1st Lieut. King (8th), Capt. Dimmick, 1st Lieut. Day and Finley (9th), 1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr. (10th).

Artillery.—Major Rodgers and Captain Shaw and 1st Lieut. White (1st), Lieut. Col. Langdon, Major Throckmorton, Capt. Vose, 1st Lieut. Bridgman, Weaver and Hoyle (2d), Colonel Gibson and 1st Lieut. Foster (3d), Colonel Best, Lieut. Col. Mendenhall, Captains Story and Greenough, 1st Lieut. Deems and Jones (4th), Colonel Hamilton, Lieut. Col. Closson, Major Miller, Captain Mills and 1st Lieut. Hamilton (5th).

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Bartlett, 2d Lieut. H. M. Boach (1st), 1st Lieut. Haines and Muhlenberg, and 2d Lieut. Arrasmith (2d), Captain Mitchell, 1st Lieut. Roe and Cooke (3d), 2d Lieut. J. L. Schen (4th), Lieut. Col. Cochran, Maj. Krause, Captain Rice and 1st Lieut. Tillson (5th), Captains Penney and Crowell, 1st Lieut. Ingalls and Byrne, 2d Lieut. W. P. Burham and B. W. Atkinson (6th), Major A. T. Smith and 2d Lieut. G. S. Bugham (7th), Colonel Mason, Capt. Pease, 1st Lieut. McCaleb and Palmer, 2d Lieut. A. Thomas (9th), Major Hawkins, Capt. Gibson, 1st Lieut. Seyburn and Eldridge and 2d Lieut. J. A. Ferry (10th), Major Snyder and 2d Lieut. R. M. Blatchford (11th), Major Fergus (12th), 1st Lieut. Cecil and 2d Lieut. K. B. Raddock (13th), Captain Warren, 1st Lieut. Yeatman Patterson and Lovell (14th), Col. Whistler (15th), Col. Blunt, 1st Lieut.

Cushman, Lamiter and Tyler, 2d Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., C. P. George and Maury Nichols (16th), 2d Lieut. C. D. Clay (17th), Lieut. Col. Coppinger, 1st Lieut. Cabaniss, 2d Lieut. J. Harry Duval (18th), Lieut. Col. Layton, (20th), Captain Bradley, 1st Lieut. Bonesteel and Farrow, 2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper (21st), Major Hall, Capt. Ward and 1st Lieut. Martin, 2d Lieut. Sedwick Rice (22d), 1st Lieut. Lockwood (23d), 1st Lieut. Dodge and 2d Lieut. C. H. Clinch (24th). Major Mears, 1st Lieut. McMartin (25th); also the Cadet appointments heretofore published in General Orders to rank from June 13, 1883; also the transfers of 2d Lieut. Slocum, Elliott, Fitch, Spencer, Walsh, Read and Johnson.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Jan. 7, 1884.

The use of Cavalry Horses in harness for any purpose whatever and under any circumstances whatever is absolutely prohibited. Post commanders are charged with the strict enforcement of this order, and will at once report to these H. Q. any violation of it which may come to their knowledge.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Jan. 2, 1884.

Increases the allotment of extra pay duty to posts in the Dept. from January 1 to June 30, 1884.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Jan. 10, 1884.

By authority of the Lieut. Gen. of the Army, Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Infantry, is announced as Instructor in Rifle Practice in this Department.

CIRCULAR 12, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Dec. 15, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the records of Target Practice of Troops for the month of November, 1883, and gives instructions in order to secure uniformity in the monthly "Report in Musketry" and "Record of Best Firing."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The leave of absence for ten days granted Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is extended five days (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.).

The following officers are designated as special inspectors to inspect the National cemeteries indicated: San Antonio, Texas, Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M.; Fort Brown, Texas, 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf., A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 4, Jan. 11, D. Tex.).

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 7, 1884.

"During the temporary absence of the Quartermaster General, Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. General, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Q. M. Gen. and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O. Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)
 Commissary Sergt. Simon Askins, now at Fort Lowell, Arizona, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Thorwald, who will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty at the subsistence depot, San Antonio, Texas (S. O. Jan. 16, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops there (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, Div. Mo.).

The C. O. of Fort Bliss, Texas, will inspect the money accounts of Major George F. Robinson, Paymr. (S. O. 2, Jan. 8, D. N. M.).

The leave of absence granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh, M. T., is extended ten days (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Div. Mo.).

Majors W. H. Comegys and W. H. Smyth, Paymasters, are relieved as members G. C.-M., to take effect upon conclusion of the trial of Q. M. Sergt. Peter Reine and Sergt. W. D. Murray, Troop K, 6th Cav. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for six months on account of disability is granted Capt. Richards Barnett, Asst. Surg. (S. O. Jan. 16, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Surg. Wm. E. Waters, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, D. E.).

Their services being no longer required, A. A. Surge. Theodore Artand and Isaac W. Scott will report by letter to the Medical Director, Dept. East, for annulment of contract (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. E.).

The resignation of 1st Lieut. William B. Brewster, Asst. Surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 7, 1884. (S. O. Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Ludwig Stamm will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and report for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Chas. Primbs, who will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 9, Jan. 11, Dept. Mo.).

The Subsistence Dept. will commute the rations of Hospital Steward John C. Blake, en route to Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, Div. P.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about Jan. 16, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and seventeen days, is granted Capt. Henry S. Taber, Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. Dakota (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, D. Dak.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Privates Jeremiah Edwright and John O'Shaughnessy, Troop M, are transferred to the General Service Detachment of Clerks, on duty at Div. Hdqrs (S. O. 144, Dec. 28, Div. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

We are in receipt of a roster of the commissioned officers of this regiment, dated Dec. 31, 1883. The roster shows a total of 43 officers—30 of whom are present for duty at their respective posts, 5 on detached service, and 8 on leave and sick leave.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. Charles Morton is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, and will transfer all property to 2d Lieut. D. H. Broughton, who is appointed in his stead (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.).

2d Lieut. T. R. Rivers will proceed to Fort Verde, and report for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.). The leave of absence for one month granted 1st Lieut. J. F. Simpson is extended eleven days (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, Div. P.).

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. William B. Lewis, Troop B (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Dept. M.).

Corpl. Francis Drew was promoted Sergeant, Jan. 1; Private Robert Martin, Corporal, and Private Henry Hamilton, Corporal of Troop K, to date Jan. 1, 1884.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Guy E. Huse, Fort Wingate, N. M., is extended one month (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Div. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. William L. Foulk, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O. Jan. 15, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Oscar Huber, Troop O, is transferred to the General Service Detachment of Clerks on duty at Div. Hdqrs as topographical assistant (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.).

Private Christopher H. Skeels, Troop G, Hospital Steward 3d Class, will proceed to Fort Mojave and report for duty (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Ariz.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

The leave of absence for seven days granted 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, Fort Clark, is extended three days (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, D. Tex.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will send 14 recruits, now at his post, to their proper stations (S. O. 9, Jan. 11, Dept. M.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

1st Lieut. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art., is detailed member G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Cal.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Major Edward Collins, 1st Inf., is detailed as member G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 110 (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Ariz.).

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

The verbal instructions to Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Sept. 28, 1883, to return to his post, Fort Bidwell, Cal., during the adjournment of the G. C. M., are confirmed (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. Cal.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George Palmer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., is extended one month (S. O. 7, Jan. 15, Div. M.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Camp Poplar River, M. T., is extended one month (S. O. 5, Jan. 12, Div. M.).

Permission is granted 2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine to apply at Hdqrs Div. of Missouri for an extension of one month of his leave of absence (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. E.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Orders appointing 1st Lieut. G. R. Cecil A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Cummings, N. M., vice 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, are approved (S. O. 2, Jan. 8, D. N. M.).

Capt. B. H. Rogers, having received a leave of absence while on duty at the Camp of Competitors at Fort Leavenworth, is relieved from duty in connection with that camp, and will proceed to rejoin his station (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, Dept. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Platte.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf., is detailed an additional member G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, D. Tex.).

A roster of the non-commissioned officers of this regiment has been issued, corrected to Dec. 31, 1883. There is a total of 87, headed by Sergeant-Major D. A. H. Holster. The regiment has some veteran non-commissioned officers. The warrant of Sergeant Edward Burns, of Co. K, dates from April 1, 1867; that of Sergeant John Blau, of Co. G, from July 15, 1871, and that of 1st Sergeant Thos. Kienaw, of Co. C, from Oct. 3, 1873. The principal musician, John Carn, was appointed Dec. 1, 1876.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. J. D. Nickerson is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service at Fort Totten, D. T., and 2d Lieut. Edgar S. Walker is detailed in his stead (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and carry out the instruction of the District Commander (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell will take charge of the office of the Depot Quartermaster, Santa Fe, N. M., during the absence of 1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M. (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., to make certain investigations. 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell will take charge of the Depot Quartermaster's office during his absence (S. O. 2, Jan. 8, D. N. M.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. at Fort Craig, N. M., and Capt. C. M. Calahan, 4th Cav., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., and 2d Lieut. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Dept. M.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter
 Capt. J. W. Clous will, in addition to his other duties

perform the duties of Supervisor of Target Practice (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Adj't., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Supply, I. T., vice 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, relieved from duty at the post (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, I. T., and 1st Lieut. A. A. Angus, 24th Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 12, 1884.

CASUALTIES.

2d Lieutenant Charles E. Garst, 15th Infantry, resigned January 10, 1884.

2d Lieutenant James R. Chapman, 22d Infantry, resigned January 10, 1884.

NOTE.—No List was issued for the week ending January 5, 1884.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Jesse H. Wise, 4th Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named cadets, having been declared deficient in studies and recommended for discharge by the Academic Board, are, by direction of the Secretary of War, discharged the service of the United States: 3d Class—Ferdinand Heindemann, Walter J. Hooper, and Staley M. Landrey. 4th Class—William S. Bolton, James M. Brice, William M. Chapman, Alexander Collins, James H. Hackett, Frank Harrod, Amos L. Hiatt, Elbridge G. Mitchell, George W. Patrick, Jefferson D. Poindester, Andrew D. Pryal, Jr., Charles Rankin, Robert H. Sullivan, Calvin S. Vandal, Edward E. Vincent, and William T. Wilder. Upon the recommendation of the Academic Board Cadet Thomas G. Hanson, 3d Class, is turned back to join the present 4th Class. The resignation of Cadet Robertson P. Woodward, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Feb. 18, 1884 (S. O., Jan. 14, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Custer, M. T., Jan. 11. Detail: Capt. James N. Wheeler, 2d Cav., president; Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frank D. Garrety, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley and Alfred M. Fuller, and 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Deftrees, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 13. Detail: Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf., president; Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. Charles F. Robe and Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart and John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully and George Andrews, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern and Charles C. Tear, 25th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, D. Dak.)

At Fort Cummings, N. M., Jan. 14. Detail: Capt. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf., president; 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin and O. P. Elliott, 4th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Dept. M.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 14. Detail: Capt. John M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., president; Capt. J. Scott Payne and John B. Babcock, 1st Lieut. Francis Michler, 2d Lieut. Henry J. Goldman and Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John L. Sehon, 4th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Platte.)

At Fort Sully, D. T., Jan. 15. Detail: Major David Krause, 11th Inf., president; Capt. Charles A. Wikoff, 2d Lieut. Jackson, and Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. David B. Taylor, 2d Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis, Benjamin F. Handforth, James A. Emery, and Richard M. Blackford, 11th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, 11th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. M. A. Cochran, 5th Inf., president; Major James S. Brislin, 2d Cav.; Major Simon Snyder, Capt. James S. Casey, Samuel Ovenshine, and Robert McDonald, and 1st Lieut. Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hargons, 2d Lieut. Hunter Liggett, Edward S. Avis, and Frederick Perkins, 5th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 2, Jan. 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Pembina, D. T., Jan. 18. Detail: Major George M. Brayton, 15th Inf., president; Capt. Cass Durham, 13th Inf.; Capt. Henry O. Parley, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George A. Cornish, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, 15th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, D. Dak.)

At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Jan. 18. Detail: Capt. Wilson T. Haritz, 15th Inf., president; 1st Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William O. Cory and George K. McGunnegle, 2d Lieut. John Cotter and Blanton O. Welsh, 15th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, D. Dak.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Jan. 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner, 10th Inf., president; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Med. Dept.; Capt. Edwin O. Gibson, 1st Lieut. D. F. Siles and S. Y. Seyburn, and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. V. E. Stottler, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. E.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Jan. 17. Detail: Surg. Ely McClellan, Med. Dept., president; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. George H. Paddock and James L. Wilson, 4th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. Wiliston Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. E.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 16. Detail: Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art., president; Capt. J. W. Roder, 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, and S. W. Taylor, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson and Clarence Deems, 4th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Springett, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 10, Jan. 14, D. E.)

At Jefferson Bls. Mo., Jan. 21. Detail: Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., president; Capt. Charles D. Viole, 10th Cav.; Capt. Joseph E. Corson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Alonzo E. Millmore, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John B. Kerr, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Jan. 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Glesmon, 5th Art., president; Capt. W. E. Van Reed,

5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski and G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, D. E.)

In the case of Private William E. Cornell, Troop M, 8th Cav., tried for being drunk, disorderly, etc., General Angus, the reviewing officer, says: "The prisoner objected to being tried by a member of the Court, on the ground of his prejudice, he having expressed an intention of having him (the prisoner) severely punished for an offence previously imputed to him. The member did not disclaim all prejudice or bias, but stated, by way of explanation, that he had been satisfied that the prisoner had been selling his clothing, as he had admitted it, and he, the officer, told him that if he could obtain evidence he would have him severely punished. It also appears that this member preferred the charges on which he sat in judgment in this case. Under these circumstances the challenge should have been sustained. It is the right of every accused to be tried by unprejudiced judges. The proceedings, findings and sentence are, therefore, disapproved. The prisoner will be restored to duty."

In the case of Private Patrick Mulvey, Co. A, 5th Inf., tried at Fort Keogh for "Conduct to the prejudice" and "Disobedience of orders." General A. H. Terry, U. S. A., the reviewing officer, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence, except so much of the latter as provides for a longer term of confinement than one year, are approved. It is in evidence in this case that the prisoner was confined for the offence alleged under charge first and almost immediately thereafter was, with three other prisoners, one of whom had been arrested about the same time as the accused, ordered by the officer of the day to turn out and do police work. This, too, without giving the two prisoners just confined an opportunity to exchange the uniform in which they had mounted guard for suitable fatigue clothing. From the nature of the work which the prisoners were ordered to perform, the necessity for turning them out in such haste on Sunday, a day on which by the customs of the Service prisoners are permitted, except in cases of necessity, to rest, is not understood by the Department Commander, who from the facts, as well as from the order given by the officer of the day for the disposition of the prisoner after the work was completed, is forced to conclude that this officer suffered his actions to be controlled by a desire to inflict punishment on the prisoner when no punishment had been imposed by competent authority (G. C.-M. O. 196, D. D., 1883)."

Officers on Leave.—"When an officer is ordered, while on leave of absence to accompany a detachment of recruits to the section in which his regiment is serving and on the completion of this duty to join his company, he returns at once to a status of leave on being relieved from duty with the recruits and must proceed to join his company without expense to the U. S. unless the distance he may have to travel, without troops, should be in excess of what it would have been had he not received the order." (Letter A. G. O., January 8, 1884.)

Target Pastors, etc.—The Chief of Ordnance announces that Laidley Revolving Targets are issued to posts, and it is not thought necessary to supply one for each company. At posts where there are not more than two companies, one target 6x6 has been considered sufficient; and where there are several companies two or three of this sized target have been furnished. As to the targets 6x12 for longer ranges, one seems to be enough for any post. There has been no exact limit placed to the number of paper targets and pasters allowed. The practice has been to supply at one time 5,000 pasters, white; 3,000 pasters, black; 12 paper targets A; 8 paper targets, B; 4 paper targets, C, and when these are used up an additional supply is furnished. The quantity of cotton cloth 72 inches wide issued to a company is 14 2/3 yards, which will cover two targets each A, B and C.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—A correspondent at Fort Monroe, Va., writes: "Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, on recruiting duty at Charlotte, N. C., manages to send us a few recruits occasionally. A batch of twelve, likely enough young fellows, arrived a few days ago and were distributed, 7 to G of the 1st, 2 to I of the 4th and 3 to O of the 5th. Things have fallen into their usual routine here, now that the holidays are over. The biennial change in subaltern officers is fast approaching; we know well enough who are to go, but not so well who are to come in their places. General Tidball is making a worthy successor to General Getty, and has the true interests of the School at heart and it never was in a more thriving condition."

A correspondent at Fort McHenry, Md., writes: Things are much improved here and we have now got a post commander as is a post commander, as Dickens would say. We are mighty short of officers though, no less than three Lieutenants of Ramsay's battery being at West Point. Captains Vose and Litchfield have but one subaltern here. We have had an interesting Court-martial trial here (that of Private Lacey) the details of which, as the newspapers say, "are unfit for publication."

A Fort Trumbull, Conn., correspondent writes: "This is a regular Rip Van Winkle post in winter. In summer matters are brisk and garrison duties go on with methodical precision. The men of the 4th are very quiet and well-behaved, and there is less drunkenness than I have ever seen at a two-company post. The officers are all that can be desired. They look out for the welfare of their men and allow them all the freedom possible. We have a fine, new, comfortable reading room here, but, alas, out of our 80 odd men, scarce a dozen avail themselves of its privileges."

Department of California.—The *Old Guard*, published at Angel Island, says: "We understand that General Pope has directed the Division Quartermaster to propose plans for sufficient quarters at the Presidio to accommodate all the troops in the harbor, (excepting those at Alcatraz), and also the troops at Benicia Barracks. Such a concentration would be highly desirable in a military point of view, and if any one can effect it, General Pope is the man. But to obtain from Congress an appropriation of money sufficient to carry out such a purpose seems so remotely possible, that we hardly think the present century will see its consummation." The *Guard's* Fort Halleck correspondent, referring to the recent death of Lieut. Chas. Smith, 8th Infantry, says: "He was in all respects a promising young officer, who had endeared himself to the officers and enlisted men by whom he was surrounded, by his manly bearing and obliging and gentlemanly qualities."

The Fort Bidwell news are that the Social Club is doing its best to make the winter season enjoyable. Lieut. E. Lynch, 8th Infantry, has gone on an official visit to Alcatraz Island, and Lieut. Edgar Hubert to Camp Harvey, on the old Malheur Reservation, Oregon. The Angel Island news include: "On Saturday a party consisting of officers of the University cadets, and their ladies, visited Angel Island on a tour of inspection and pleasure. Introductions were freely made and a general spirit of sociability prevailed. Christmas has been here and gone. Santa Claus visited our post with plenty of good cheer, and passable weather existed. The Commanding officer, General A. V. Kautz, accompanied by the other officers of the post, visited the men at dinner, and assured themselves that all were doing well in the direction."

Department of Texas.—The Apache *Rocket* of January 4, has the following Fort Davis items: "General Forsyth, Inspector, was at the post this week. Col. Mills returned from El Paso, Wednesday. Lieut. M. F. Eggleston has arrived from Pecos Colorado. Lieuts. Woodbury and Dunning, and Mrs. McFarland, are expected in from the Pinery to attend the german. Quite an excitement was caused the night before New Year's by the burning out of a chimney at Lieut. Beck's quarters. The band, and Troop H, 10th Cavalry, each gave a ball New Year's night. The officers and ladies opened the ball for the band and then went over to Troop H and looked on for a while. A number of pleasant diversions took place in the post during the holidays; the most agreeable being the dinner and hop given by Troop B, 10th Cavalry."

It is expected that the gap of 126 miles or so in the Mexican Central R. Rd. will be completed by April 1, 1884, giving railroad communication from El Paso, Texas, to the City of Mexico, about 1230 miles, through the towns and cities of Paso del Norte, Chihuahua, Santa Rosalia, Hualquilla or Juarez, Villa Lerdo, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Guadalupe, Aguas, Calientes, Encarnacion, Lagosa, Leon, Colaya, Queretoro, Tula, Huachueta, Oaxantlan, to the City of Mexico. Some of these towns and cities are mining and manufacturing centres, with populations of from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

Department of the Columbia.—A Fort Townsend, W. T., correspondent writes: "Christmas Day was duly observed here, but owing to the rain, which came pouring down all day, the men remained in their quarters. Both companies, B and D, had excellent dinners, and about 40 turkeys disappeared in a very short time. In the evening the men had a genuine "stag" dance in the new amusement hall, the music being furnished by the garrison string band, under the leadership of Professor Horne. The new hall is not quite finished, but when it is the boys expect to give several grand military balls during the winter."

Department of Arizona.—A Board of Survey, consisting of Captain J. B. W. Gardiner, Assistant Surgeon; 1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter and 2d Lieut. T. B. Dugan, 3d Cav., met at Fort Bowie, Jan. 12th, to examine into, report upon and fix the responsibility for the loss or destruction by fire, at Bowie Station, A. T., of certain public property.

Department of the Platte.—The *Omaha Herald* says: "The hop at Fort Omaha, on the evening of January 11, was attended by a large party of young people, although the weather was anything but pleasant. These are very agreeable parties, and they serve to combine the fort and city society, and are looked forward to by the city people with pleasure."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

A NUMBER of pleasant diversions occurred here during the holiday week, the more noticeable of which were the dinner and ball given by Troop B, 10th Cav., on Christmas. The dining room was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The tables, five in number, were covered by exquisite red and white tablecloths. Two beautiful Christmas trees, laden with every variety of fruit, etc., added materially to the decoration of the room. The dining-room was visited by the officers and ladies of the post, with their friends, all of whom joined in complimenting the energy of Troop B in preparing such a beautiful and luxurious repast. The ball was opened at 9 P. M. by the officers and ladies of Fort Davis, all of whom were present. Dancing was kept up until midnight, when supper was announced. After supper dancing was resumed until 2:30 A. M., when the band played, "Home, Sweet Home," and the guests departed with light hearts, wishing the troop many returns. One of the novel features of the evening was a grand competition waitz for a large chocolate cake, with the letters, "B, 10th Cavalry," which was open to all.

In the barracks of Troop B are numerous games—checkers, backgammon, parcheesi, and cribbage boards, lotto, and cards. This entertainment was inaugural of the new set of barracks built by Troop B, into which they moved a few days before Christmas. Capt. R. G. Smithers deserves more than a passing notice for the energy manifested in completing the barracks under adverse circumstances, and is especially deserving of commendatory notice for the interest shown in the welfare of his men.

ONE OF THEM.

Since this was put into type we have received a second account of this and the other Christmas dinners at Fort Davis.

Our correspondent writes:

Christmas Eve at our library rooms presented a bright, cheerful, happy gathering of the little ones, and their gay dances on that occasion will be remembered by them in the days to come, when years have added triumphs to some, perhaps trials to others. The children's dances were followed by those of the older ones, upon the principle that it takes two grown people to take a child to the circus, and an enjoyable evening was passed.

Christmas Day was beautiful and bright. Vast fires were burning in the Troop ranges, and odors of cooking game, turkeys, chickens, pigs, cakes, pies, puddings, sauces, and all else known to be good to sustain the weary frame of the soldier added a peculiarly pleasant variety to the atmosphere. At noon an assemblage of the officers and ladies at the commanding officer's quarters took place, and thence proceeded to inspect the Christmas dinners, which had been especially arranged by the different troops.

The first visit was made to Capt. Koyes' Troop, D, 10th Cavalry, and the display of table ware, the arrangement of the dining and side tables were beautiful and so enticing that one was too good for this earth, and we will say good-bye to him with pleasure. Several Christmas dinners were given by the officers, and the evening was commenced by a visit en masse of the officers and ladies of the garrison to Troop B barracks to witness a ball which they had been invited to open, and while the dormitory (entirely new) was decorated beautifully, the musicians were placed on an elevated platform at one end, the caller on one near the centre, and the march, first waltz and first quadrille were danced by the ladies and gentlemen, after which the ball was taken possession of by the Troop and its friends, and happiness filled every heart and shone in every face. So we passed our Christmas.

During the holiday week an informal hop was given by the officers which was largely attended and heartily enjoyed. New Year's Day was brilliant with sunlight, like a clear October day in the North. The ladies of the garrison did not receive, gener-

ally, the exception being Mrs. Grierson, who with her charming cousin, Miss Morley, received at her quarters. The table was elegantly and beautifully arranged. The profuse lunch and the champagne, so courteously bestowed on the visitors, made the wishes of "many happy returns of the day" very felicitous.

Mrs. John Davis, the wife of one of the Post Traders, and the Misses Murphy, with their friend and guest, Miss Terbell, of New York, received their many friends among the officers, at their respective houses, most delightfully.

The non-commissioned officers of the staff and band of the 10th Cavalry, gave a hop New Year's night, which was opened by the officers and ladies of the post. The supper on this occasion was very tastefully got up, and was composed of everything which could tempt the most delicate, and to which ample justice was paid by the N. C. O's and their friends.

On the same night Troop H, 10th Cav., gave a ball which was visited by the officers and ladies of the post. This troop had also an elegant supper, and the ball was very largely attended.

The evening of January 4th brought the "german" given by Mrs. Anson Mills and Mrs. W. H. Gardner, for which the invitations have been out some time. The library room had been carefully prepared for the dancers; the ceiling of flags, the lace curtains to the windows, the many additional lamps and the favorable table made a transformation in its appearance. The german was led by Lt. Eggleston, 10th Cav., and Miss Gardner, and was pronounced by the participants very enjoyable. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Maxon, Mrs. Tesson, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Van Volzoh, Miss Morley, Miss Beck, Miss Murphy, Miss Susie Murphy, Miss Terbell. The dresses of the ladies were exceptionally elegant.

The following named gentlemen were also among the guests: General Grierson, Col. Mills, Col. Van Vleet, Dr. Gardner, Captains Lebo, Keyes, Morrison, Dr. Tesson, Lieutenants Beck, Grierson, Maxon, Danning, Finley, Woodbury, Freeman, Chipm, Mr. Abbott, Mr. T. O. Murphy, and Mr. R. K. Grierson. The favors were pretty and elegant—many made by fair hands—consisting of smoking-caps, banners, tambourines, tobacco pouches, etc. The german adjourned at 12 m., for supper, after which dancing was resumed and continued until 3 A. M., at which "wee sma" hour the terpsichoreans sought their homes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SOCIAL LIFE AT A MILITARY POST

PORT CLARK, TEX., JAN. 3, 1884.

I WILL describe the social and military life of this, one of the large posts of our small Army:

Our garrison consists of six companies and headquarters of 19th Inf., Col. Smith, comdg. post, and six companies 8th Cav., Major Bernard, comdg. battalion, and a more soldierly and well-behaved set of enlisted men it would be hard to find. As for the officers, both staff and line, they are men of whom the Army and the nation may well be proud. Our social life is very gay, there being 36 officers present for social duties, and 26 resident ladies, as well as a number of others visiting them. The officers are accomplished gentlemen, temperate and attentive to duty, as is shown by the fact that of 41 officers serving at the post during 1883, not one has so convicted himself as to call for Court-martial, investigation, or official reproof.

As for the ladies, God bless them, they charm all with whom they come in contact by their wit, beauty, accomplishments, and social graces. Our commanding officer is universally respected and beloved, and, altogether, we who are so fortunate as to be stationed at Fort Clark feel as though the lines had fallen in pleasant places. Game and fish abound in the vicinity, and hunting and fishing parties go out every day and return well laden with spoil—the fowls, venison and fish thus obtained making a very agreeable addition to the rations of the men, and the sport giving pleasant variety to the monotony of garrison life.

The climate is so mild and pleasant that everyone spends more time out of doors than in the house, even in mid-winter. There are several base ball, dancing, and singing clubs among the men, and they have free access to an excellent reading room and library, supplied amply with the choicest literature of ancient and modern times. Games of chess, checkers, and dominoes are played each day, that might be envied by the many members of the clubs in civil life, formed especially for the promotion of such games. There are also excellent day and evening schools, of the advantages of which many avail themselves. So many men are stationed here that guard and fatigue duty is made light, and while the position of an enlisted man, even at Fort Clark, is not the most desirable one for a young man of good education and habits to aspire to fill, yet it is a far more comfortable and pleasant one than that of the average workman.

During the past two weeks the society of the post has been very much enlivened by the presence of gentlemen and ladies from San Antonio and Eagle Pass. The daughters of General Wilson, and of Colonel Lee and Terrell, and the wives of Captains Livermore and Lieut. Gaston, from Department Headquarters; Miss Leomin, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Armour, of Washington; Miss Kaufman, of St. Louis; Miss McGregor, of Cincinnati; and the Misses Fowles, of Del Rio. Among the gentlemen were Col. Lee, Adj. Hickey, and Lieuts. Williams, Cushman, Gaston, and Duff, Mr. Jones, and perhaps some others whose names escape me.

Christmas all the officers assembled at noon at the office of the commanding officer to exchange greetings with one another, and partake of lunch and punch, of which, with prudent foresight, he had provided an ample supply. To say that the occasion was an enjoyable one, and that the flavor of the edibles was greatly increased by an abundance of Attie salt, would be a waste of words upon all who know the genial dispositions, happy temperaments, and good habits of our officers. Our cavalry veterans, Major Canaher, who has seen many years of hard service on the arid plains of the great West, expressed the general sentiment when he said: "Boys, this is a good place in which to pitch camp. We shall hardly find so good water and grass anywhere else."

The commanding officer said: "It was cause for congratulation that, with twelve companies at the post, every captain was present for duty, and that every officer, whose proper station was Fort Clark, was either upon duty at that post or on detached service elsewhere—not one on sick report, or on leave, and that only seven men were in confinement. I do not imagine that there are many other garrisons as large as ours that can show so good a record."

Many presents were exchanged among the officers' families, and courtesies extended to one another will cause this Christmas season to be long remembered as a peculiarly happy one. The 56 children of officers who are here were bountifully supplied by good old Kris Kringle with all that tends to delight the heart of a child, and the air has since been vocal with the sweet (?) sounds brought forth by them from the varied musical instruments found in their stockings and Christmas-boxes.

Our Post Hall is a handsome room, and beautifully adapted to social entertainments, being seated with cane-seat arm-chairs, and having an ample stage and good scenery (for much of which we are indebted to the labors of our gifted artist, Lieut. Ives, 19th Infantry). The hall is in almost nightly requisition by the officers and ladies, the post chaplain, or the enlisted men. On the eve of Dec. 27 we enjoyed a rich treat there in the way of a dramatic entertainment given for the benefit of the building fund of St. James's Episcopal Church, at the neighboring town of Del Rio.

The play was "Snowed In"; programme as follows: Manager, Capt. C. B. Hall; Stage Manager, Surgeon A. Heger; Scenic Artist, Lieut. E. B. Ives; Prompter, Lieut. J. M. Cunningham. Cast of Characters—Mrs. Rosemary, Mrs. Phelps; Kattie Rosemary, Mrs. Guard; Ethel Flemming, Mrs. Hammond; Mr. Flemming, Lieut. Ives; Donald Osborn, Lieut. Steele; Max Seymour, Lieut. Hammond; Tim Stryker, Lieut. Flynn; Joe, Lieut. Guard.

A dramatic critic might have picked some flaw in the rendition of the various characters; but, judging from the frequent and long-continued applause, none of the audience who enjoyed it were able to find any. What has been said of this entertainment applies equally well to one given earlier in the month, entitled, "On Guard." [An account of this appears in the JOURNAL of January 6.—EDITOR.]

The last was repeated at Del Rio, and the result has been that the proceeds added to the special contributions by individual officers have added largely to the building fund of the church,

and given great pleasure to all who enjoyed the privilege of attending.

On Friday evening, Dec. 28, a german was given by the bachelor officers, and all, both old and young, seemed to enjoy it immensely. The hall was beautifully decorated. The music furnished by the string band of the 19th was very fine, and the supper was so good that it was a marvel how old (and young) bachelors could have attained such proficiency in the arts of the cuisine. The next morning a very mysterious communication was placed in the hands of your correspondent, handsomely printed upon fine paper, and reading as follows:

"L. and P., at Quarters, Number 23, December Twenty-ninth, 1883—Saturday. Compliments to Guests at Fort Clark, which is in the Military Department of Texas. To which you are cordially invited, from twelve meridian until one P. M. A. L. T. W. B. No D."

Given under our hands and seals, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighth.

Twelfth month, twenty-eighth day, 1883.
S. C. VEDDER, O. B. BOTD, of the Army.

Your readers will readily imagine how the brains of all the fair ladies at the post were racked to interpret the meaning of the cabalistic letters above, when I add that a prize was offered by Capt. Boyd to the lady who should first solve their meaning, said prize to consist of a tin type of his own handsome self, framed in the shoe of a Government mule. Many solutions were offered, among them the following: "A large throng will be no disappointment—At lunch there will be no drinking—After lunch there will be no dancing—A lady tight will be no disgrace—and so on ad infinitum."

On reaching the house we readily understood the meaning of the letters "L" and "P" for the handsome parlor had in them tables laden with all the requisites for luxurious indulgence in lunch and punch. Everybody was there, and enjoyed themselves as well as it is possible for "flights through a vale of tears to do so," and all are willing to concede that the two distinguished authors of the well known opera, "The Heavy Weights," are the boss hands to make people enjoy themselves.

On Sunday everybody went to church and listened to two very good sermons by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, rector of the church, at Uvalde, who was a guest of the post chaplain and shared with him the labors of the day.

Monday being the last day of the old year, the greater part of the day was spent amid all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, inspection, muster, parade, etc. The ladies, in conclave assembled, decided not to receive New Year's calls at their respective quarters, but to hold a joint reception at the Post Hall in the evening. On entering the room one was greeted with a fairy-like scene, reminding of the enchantments read of in childhood in the Arabian Nights entertainments. Evergreens, flags, beautiful pictures, ornaments composed of rifles, bayonets, and sabres, lace curtains, handsome parlor furniture, smiling and beautiful maidens, scarcely less youthful and handsome-looking matrons, and the soft strains of sweet music delighted the eye and bewildered the senses. After sufficient time had been allowed for New Year greetings and social chat, dancing began, and though your correspondent, by reason of old age and consequent lack of agility, is no longer privileged to indulge in the pleasures of the dance, he enjoyed the dancing as much as any of those who participated. It has truly been called the poetry of motion, and the occasional glimpse of the dainty satin slipper peeping out as the little feet glide so prettily here and there over the well-waxed floor always recalls to his mind the old couplet of Sir John Suckling, "Her feet beneath her petticoat, like little mice, stole in and out." And what shall he say of the supper? Only what he then said, when, as by magic, the dancing ceased and the room was filled with tete-a-tete tables, "Verily, Lucina dine with Lucina."

The entertainment wound up amid the firing of guns and sounding of bugles, to summon the entire garrison to another, in the shape of a fire at the quarters of Col. Bernard, which, however, was speedily quelled with no serious damage; and we all retired to bed to dream of the German to be given next Monday evening by Mrs. Bernard in honor of our fair young guest, Miss Kaufman, of St. Louis. How readily the pen glides over the paper as we recall the hours so happily spent amid pleasant surroundings and warm-hearted friends, but the length of my letter admonishes me that there is a limit to the patience of even that long-suffering class of men, yeelp Editors, and so, with a happy New Year to the JOURNAL, its employees and friends, *Adieu!*
A. C. K., which is to say "A Constant Reader."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Fish Culture Association in New York on Monday it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Washington, in May. Colonel McDonald, the Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, stated that if that place were selected the members could have the opportunity of witnessing shad hatching on a large scale, and that the steamer *Fish Hawk* would be employed for that purpose.

The depositors in the Freeman's Saving and Trust Co., Washington, have thus far received 62 per cent in dividends, or \$1,630,400 in all.

MR. JAMES STEVENSON, of the geological survey, of Washington, has reported the discovery of several more ruined cave and cliff cities, differing in some respects from any he had before examined. The most remarkable was a village of sixty-five underground dwellings near the summit of one of the volcanic foot hills of the San Francisco mountains in the San Juan region of Arizona.

Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., is an applicant before the Court of Claims for sea pay for the time he spent upon the water while on light-house duty in 1874-5, traveling from place to place in a light-house tender in the Gulf of Mexico, Mobile Bay, Mississippi Sound, Lake Pontchartrain, Galveston Bay, Pensacola Bay, Matagorda Bay, and the Mississippi River in the performance of his duties as light-house inspector, these periods being from three days to six weeks in duration. The argument of his counsel, Messrs. John Paul Jones and Robt. B. Lines, is that this was service upon a vessel "employed by authority of law" and "under the orders of a Department," which entitles him to sea pay under section 1571, Revised Statutes. The answer of counsel for the Government, F. H. Howe, is that after 1874, at least, sea service was not recognized by the Department except by one "performing duty under orders of the Department as part of the complement of a vessel-of-war belonging to the Navy in commission for sea service, and, when attached to the Coast Survey, for the time only that he is actually afloat." And further that "the law does not contemplate an assignment to duty which shall involve both shore pay and sea pay. And the reason of this is obvious. It resides in the practical impossibility of determining how much of such service was performed at sea and how much on land." "The law requires a Navy officer to be paid a higher rate of pay 'at sea' than 'on shore duty.' But the law nowhere requires the accounting officers to look further

than his orders to ascertain whether an officer was in fact 'at sea' when employed 'on shore duty.' Nor would it be practicable for them to do so." The case, which was argued and submitted to the Court on Thursday, is an interesting one, and the decision will form a precedent for the decision of similar cases.

The Greely relief board submitted to the Secretary of War their preliminary report on Wednesday afternoon. It was sent to the Committee on Appropriations on Thursday, accompanied by a communication in writing on the subject from Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler. Those gentlemen were before that committee on Wednesday.

The Proteus Court of Inquiry have completed their labors and their report is now in the hands of the Secretary of War.

The selection of a new Surgeon General of the Navy is still undetermined. The matter is now entirely in the President's hands. Whether he will decide upon Secretary Chandler's man or not remains to be seen. As Surgeon General Wales's term does not expire for some time yet, the President will probably be in no hurry in deciding the matter.

The mileage case of Commander Grahara, U. S. N., was not decided in the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday last as was expected. A decision is looked for on Monday next. His counsel confidently anticipate a favorable decision.

The claims of the following Army officers for Longevity pay have been settled by the 2d Comptroller this week: Chance, Josiah, 1st Lt. 17th Inf.; Kramer, Adam, Capt. 1st Reg. 6th Cav., U. S. A.; Winslow, Gordon, 1st Lt. 8th Inf.; Anman, Wm., Capt. 13th U. S. Inf.; Spurgin, W. F., Capt. 21st Inf., U. S. A.; Knux, E. B. 1st Lt. U. S. A., retired; Curry, James, 1st Lt. 5th Art., U. S. A.; Davis, J. M. K., 1st Lt. 1st U. S. Art.; Happersett, Jno. C. G., Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.; Bates, Jno. C., Major 20th Inf.; Jackson, James, Capt. 1st Cav., U. S. A.; Merritt, Wesley, Col. 5th Cav.; MacAdams, Jas. G. Capt. 2d Cav.; Rollins, Jas. H., Capt. Ordnance; Russell, Wm. H., Capt. U. S. A., retired; Van Ness, Wm. P., 1st Lt. 1st Artillery; Williams, Constant, Capt. 7th Inf.; Wood, E. E., 1st Lt. 8th Cavalry; Schofield, George W., Lieut. 1st Mo. Art., Major, 10th Cav., Lieut.-Col. 6th Cav.; Bullis, Jno. L., 1st Lt. 24 Inf.; Taylor, F. Beers, 1st Lt. 9th U. S. Cav.; Vogdes, Anthony W., 1st Lt. 5th Art.

The case of Jas. H. North was submitted to the Court of Claims on Thursday. This arose upon the question whether an officer who had resigned from the Naval Service was entitled to the three months' extra pay granted for service during the Mexican war.

The President transmitted on Thursday a communication from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy setting forth the necessity for another expedition to Smith's Sound for the relief of the Signal Service party under Lieut. Greely, and a special message recommending that an appropriation for that purpose be at once made. The Greely Relief Board recommend that the expedition be under the control of the Navy Department, and that it consist of two full-powered steam whalers or sealers of 530 to 600 tons displacement, thoroughly equipped with boats and sleds. They should be ready to leave New York not later than May. The Secretaries approve these recommendations, and further advise that a smaller and less completely equipped vessel be sent as an advance ship, which may be able to take greater risks in early spring navigation than would be considered justifiable in the case of the two steam sealers, upon which the ultimate success of the expedition may depend. The President, in his message of transmittal, says: "The situation of Lieut. Greely and his party is one of great peril, and in presenting the preliminary views of the Board appointed by me to take into consideration an expedition for their relief I urgently recommend prompt action by Congress to enable the recommendations of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy to be carried out without delay."

THE purpose of the resolution adopted in the House on Tuesday, calling for information as to the number and names of Army officers on sick leave between the 1st of July, 1876, and December 31, 1883, the length of time on such sick leave, etc., has been the subject of much discussion among Army officers. The resolution was prepared by General Rosecrans, and discussed in committee before its presentation to the House. It was inspired by verbal complaints made to General Rosecrans. The charge is that certain officers retired under the thirty-five and forty year's active service acts, were borne on the sick list for long periods during the thirty-five or forty years, as the case may be, and therefore the service was not active service, as prescribed by law. One object of the resolution, therefore, is to find out if the law has been strictly complied with. It will be some days before the resolution can be complied with, as the information asked for in it involves a great amount of labor. The clerks of the A. G. O. have already been set to work preparing the data.

THE House has passed a joint resolution authorizing the admission to the Military Academy of Antonio Barrios, the son of the ex-Governor of Guatemala, and Jose Victor Zarzala, the son of the President of Nicaragua, relieving them from the obligation to swear allegiance to the United States, and to serve in the Army, which are imposed by sections 1320 and 1321 Revised Statutes.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

At the request of Chairman Hale Secretary Chandler and Commodore Shufeldt and Mr. Steers of the Naval Advisory Board, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday and gave their views respectively with regard to Mr. Hale's bill for the construction of vessels of war. They are to appear before the committee again at a special meeting to be held on Monday next. Other members of the Naval Advisory Board are also expected to be present on that day. It is not known yet what action will be taken by Mr. Hale, its consideration having just been commenced, but from what has been said thus far many of its features will receive favorable consideration. All the pending nominations were favorably passed upon at the meeting on Thursday, including Chief Engineer Loring and those made in consequence of Commodore Mullan's dismissal. There was not a sign of opposition to Chief Engineer Loring. It was thought probable that Senators McPherson and Anthony might oppose it, they having been interested in the appointment of another person. They did not, however, but on the other hand spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Loring. The late Commander Mullan's efforts to prevent the nomination of the officers who were promoted in consequence of his dismissal proved of no avail. Not a single Senator made objection. Mr. Mullan's defeat is due to letters from the Department in response to inquiries from the Committee. Secretary Chandler in his letter strongly opposed his restoration. He did not think he was entitled to the least consideration after having been found responsible for the loss of the *Ashuelot*, and imperiling the lives of his whole crew. He said that in case a bill should be brought before the committee providing for his restoration the Department would like to be heard from in the matter.

At the meeting of the Senate committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday, all the pending nominations were considered and favorably reported to the Senate except the following: Lt. Cooper, to be Capt., 2nd Lt. John Bigelow, to be 1st Lieut., Lieut. Armstrong, to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. Carrington, to be 1st Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Starr, to be 1st Lieut., 1st Lieut. Powell, to be Capt., 2nd Lieut. Johnson, to be 1st Lieut., and 1st Lieut. Vinal, to be Capt. These recommendations were laid over until next meeting without any action being taken, one way or the other. At the same meeting the following bills were favorably acted upon and subsequently reported to the Senate: S. 439, to pay George A. Jaeger, late Lieut. 12th Inf., for his personal effects lost by the burning of his quarters. The report of the committee of a former Congress was adopted. S. 676, relative to the militia and to increase the annual appropriation for furnishing arms to the militia. The bill S. 56, to restore C. C. Norton to the rank of 2nd Lieut. of Cav., U. S. A., the rank formerly held by him, was adversely reported, the committee adhering to their former decision about reporting bills for restoration favorably.

The decision of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the nominations which they laid over until the next meeting is looked forward to with much interest by officers incapacitated for service. The hitch on the nomination of Lieut. Cooper is due to the opposition of Capt. Ames, whose complaints the Army is already familiar with. Lieut. Armstrong's nomination is opposed by Lieut. Lynde's friends on the ground that the Secretary of War had no right to jump the latter because of disability. Lieut. Lynde's friends raised the question that others had been promoted after having been found incapacitated for active service, viz., Vinal, Powell and Brotherton. This explains why these nominations were also laid over. The committee propose to go into the matter fully before taking any action, and with that end in view have requested information from the Department. In a letter to the Committee Secretary Lincoln states that in the cases above mentioned the officers were not found disabled until after the date from which they received their promotion, whereas, on the other hand Lieut. Lynde was recommended for retirement before the date of Armstrong's promotion.

The following communications were sent to the Senate during the present week: Report of the commission on Navy-yards, appointed in pursuance of the act of August 5, 1883. A very full abstract of the report will be found in the JOURNAL of January 5.

A statement, in compliance with the resolution of the 8th inst., showing the date of construction, original cost, and total expense for repairs since their construction of vessels borne on the Navy Register in November, 1883.

Reports from Majors W. MacFarland and J. W. Barlow, upon examinations and surveys of the harbor of Black Rock, Stamford, Duck Island and Madison, Conn., and of Peconic River and Southold harbors, New York.

Communications have been sent to the House from the Secretary of the Navy requesting an appropriation to supply a deficiency in public printing.

From the Secretary of the Navy transmitting the draught of a bill for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*.

From the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., enclosing the draught of a bill providing for the operating and care of the harbor of refuge at Grand Beach, Lake Huron.

Letter from the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania tendering to the United States Government the Marine Hospital of that State for use as a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Accompanying the letter is a report of Capt. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, giving a description of the property referred to and expressing his views as to its adaptability for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The following is the report of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the bill H. R. 355, to correct the

muster rolls of the volunteer forces of the United States in the late war, so that the muster of officers and enlisted men therein shall cover the whole period during which they were regularly commissioned.

"Your committee are of the opinion that an act of general application, such as is proposed in this bill, would be a measure of plain justice toward many meritorious officers who served in the late war, and would at the same time properly protect the interests of the Government. There is no reason apparent to your committee why officers who actually served in positions to which they were regularly commissioned in the volunteer forces of the United States, but who from the exigencies of the service, and through no fault of theirs, failed of muster on their commissions at the proper dates, should thereby be deprived of the pay and allowances to which they would otherwise have been entitled. The bill by which it is proposed to cover this class of cases will, we believe, provide for the adjustment of nearly all that are meritorious among the many claims of a similar character which are coming before the two Houses of Congress."

A resolution offered by Mr. Cox was adopted in the House on Thursday calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what progress has been made in the compilation of the Union and Confederate naval records of the war, and what steps are necessary to secure their speedy publication.

A minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, signed by Messrs. Steele and Cutcheon of the House Military Committee, was submitted in the House on Tuesday. They state that the bill sets aside the judgment of the highest military tribunal ever organized in this country, thereby conflicting with the very spirit of the Constitution. It would have the effect of saying that the judgment of the court was either corrupt or founded on mistaken evidence, though that evidence was taken when the events were fresh in the minds of the witnesses; and that Congress has a higher regard for the evidence of the officers of the Army, who at that time were fighting against the Union, than for that given by Federal officers. A careful perusal of the bill would leave it an open question whether or not Fitz John Porter would not be authorized under it to receive back pay. The minority suggest that if it is not the intention of the bill to give pay that the word "appointment" at the end of the bill be stricken out and the words "passage of this act" inserted. The report also embodies a copy of the minority report of the House Military Committee of the 46th Congress.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Friday, it was decided to substitute for Mr. Morse's bill (H. R. 3242) to sell the Chelsea Hospital at Boston, Mass., a bill for the sale of all naval hospitals, and establish a general hospital at Norfolk.

Chairman Randall, of the House Appropriation Committee, has appointed Representative Hutchins of New York to act as a member of the Sub-Committee on the Fortification bill in the place of Representative Hancock, who is home in Texas too sick to come to Washington. The sub-committee is still engaged on the bill. The sub-committee on the Military Academy bill has not yet reported that measure to the full committee, and will not probably for some days yet.

The House Naval Affairs Committee is now underway, and will shortly begin to grind out reports. At the meeting on Tuesday a long discussion was had on the recommendations in Secretary Chandler's annual report that officers dismissed from the service by action of courts-martial should not be restored to the service. A resolution was offered providing that the committee give no consideration to bills wherein restoration is asked for, and after a long discussion upon it was voted down, only two votes being in its favor. Those who opposed it held that it would not be good policy to bind themselves to any such bargain as the resolution proposed, as there might be cases in which great injustice would be done by a refusal to consider them. No bills were acted upon at this meeting. The calendar of bills were gone over to see if they all properly belonged to the committee. Several were discovered to belong to other committees and a re-reference was recommended. Beyond reporting bills of private character it is not believed that this committee will do much this winter. Representative Morse will practically be the Chairman of the Committee. Chairman Cox does not hesitate to say that he is dissatisfied with his assignment, and that he will take no interest in the affairs of the committee further than to oppose anything that the Secretary of the Navy may recommend.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday was slimly attended. The only bill acted upon was H. R. 1101, to appoint and retire General Alfred Pleasonton as Major-General. This was favorably reported to the House by Mr. Bayne. The same report made by the committee last year was again adopted. The following resolution was favorably considered and subsequently reported to the House and adopted by that body:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives without delay the name, rank, and regiment or corps of each officer of the Army borne on the sick report for long periods or continuously, or unable to perform full duty, since July 1, 1876, to December 31, 1883;

The name, rank, regiment or corps of each officer of the Army who has been recommended for retirement since July 1, 1876, to December 31, 1883; the name and date of retirement or each officer who has been retired;

The name, rank, and regiment or corps of each officer of the Army now on sick leave, or unable to perform full duty, and in each case when said officer ceased doing full duty;

The length of time each officer who has been retired since July 1, 1882, up to December 31, 1883, had been on the sick report or off duty previous to his retirement, in each case giving his name, rank, and regiment or corps;

The name, rank, and regiment or corps of each officer in the Army who has been recommended by a board of retirement, and the date of retirement of each officer retired thereupon, showing those who have not been retired, up to December 31, 1883.

The number of vacancies that existed in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army on the 1st day of September, 1879, and on the 20th day of November, 1880;

The names of all persons appointed from civil life to be second lieutenants, and the names of all non-commissioned officers and

enlisted men of the Army appointed to be second lieutenants, with the dates of appointment in each of the two years ending June 30, 1880, and June 30, 1881.

Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln have asked the House Committee on Appropriations for a sum sufficient to fit out and provision two vessels for two years for the relief of Greely's party, although they hoped that the expedition might be reached and brought back within three months from the time these vessels depart. It was suggested by the committee that to properly get the subject before it it would be best to have an Executive communication sent to the House.

A joint resolution presented in the House by Mr. Slocum (N. Y.) authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Antonio Barrio, of Guatemala, and José Zavala, of Nicaragua, to receive instruction at the West Point Military Academy, without expense to the United States, and suspending in their case the provision of the law requiring military service, was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 883, Mr. Ingalls (by request). To fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any lieutenant of the Army retired from active service on account of the loss of a leg or an arm from wounds or injuries received in line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years, counting the time they are borne upon the retired list, shall have upon the retired list the rank of captain in the arm or department of the service in which such loss of leg or arm was incurred, and shall receive the retired pay of said grade.

S. 886, Mr. Fair (by request). To prevent the retroactive operation of that portion of the naval appropriation act of August 5, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the service, provides that it shall have no operation, force, or effect upon any cadet who was then taking his regular course in the United States Naval Academy, but shall apply only to those who have entered or may hereafter enter upon their course in said academy since the date of the passage of said act.

S. 1029, Mr. Butler. To pay Jesse Benton Fremont the cash value of Black Point, which was seized by the United States for military purposes in 1863, and is still held by the United States; and of the improvements thereon, at the time the military occupation of said land commenced, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum. Or, if the Secretary of War shall report that the land in question is no longer necessary to be held for military purposes, and that he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States to surrender possession of the same, he shall deliver the possession of said property to the said Jesse Benton Fremont, with all the fixtures and permanent improvements thereon, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims of the said Jesse Benton Fremont against the United States on account of the seizure, occupancy, and detention of said property.

S. 1030, Mr. Edmunds. For the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic sea, giving George W. Melville, chief engineer, \$1,000; John W. Danenhower, lieutenant, \$1,000; Raymond L. Newcomb, naturalist and taxidermist; John Cole, acting boatswain; W. F. C. Nindemann, seaman, and James H. Bartlett, fireman, each \$600; and to the remaining survivors of the crew of said vessel, namely, Louis P. Noros, Herbert W. Leach, Henry Wilson, Frank E. Manson, Charles Tong Sing, seaman, and John Lauterbach, coal-heaver, each \$300; also to pay arrears of pay up to March 23, 1882, the date of finding the remains of the commanding officer and others of the said expedition, and a year's extra pay, to the representatives of Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long; Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp; Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler; Jerome J. Collins, meteorologist; William Dunbar, ice-pilot; Walter Lee, machinist; Heinrich H. Kaack, Carl A. Gortz, Adolph Dressler, Hans H. Eriksen, Ad Sam, Alfred Sweetman, Henry D. Warren, Peter E. Johnson, Edward Star, and Albert G. Kaehne, seamen; Nelson Iverson, George W. Boyd, and Walter Sharrell, coal-heavers, and Seaman Alexy, and to those of Seaman Aniquun, who, while connected with said expedition, died at Irkutsk, Siberia, January 5, 1883, twelve months' pay in addition to the amount due at the time of his death.

S. 1054, Mr. Miller. Authorizing the retirement of Brevet Major-General William W. Averell, U. S. A., with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. (H. R. 2487 is the same.)

S. 1064, Mr. Ingalls. To restore John F. Lewis to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, 2nd United States Infantry, and place him upon the retired list, to date from February 28, 1872, with pay and emoluments from that date.

S. 1067, Mr. Vest. To appoint Eugene Wells a 2d Lieutenant in the artillery, United States Army, in the same grade and rank of 2d lieutenant held by him on the 13th day of October, 1877, in the first vacancy which may occur in said artillery in said grade: *Provided*, That no pay, compensation, or allowance shall ever be given to said Wells for any time between October 18, 1877, and the date of appointment under this act.

S. 1125, Mr. Sewell. To exempt George W. Gile from the operations of act of March 3, 1875, and restore him to the rank of colonel of infantry on the retired list of the Army.

S. 1123, Mr. Cullum. To restore Louis J. Sacriste to the rank of 2d Lieutenant in the Army, and place his name on the retired list of the Army, on account of wounds received in battle and disease contracted in the line of duty.

S. 1140, Mr. Morrill. To reimburse 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Kingsbury, U. S. A., for loss of property caused by the burning of his quarters at Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, on Oct. 23, 1878.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 2038, Mr. Ryan. To fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army. That any lieutenant of the Army retired from active service on account of the loss of a leg or an arm from wounds received in line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years, shall have upon the retired list the rank of captain in the arm or department of the service in which such loss of leg or arm was incurred, and shall receive the retired pay of said grade.

H. R. 2064, Mr. Anderson. To allow Captain W. J. Lyttee, U. S. A., \$677 for private property lost by fire by the destruction of quarters at Camp Supply, 1st T., on the night of July 1, 1877.

H. R. 2130, Mr. Peters. To provide 150 special examiners for the Pension Department, for one year from the date of appointment, unless sooner discharged by the appointing power, at \$1,800 a year each.

H. R. 2132, Mr. Morrill. To give the local rank of colonel to the governor of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with the pay and allowances of that grade.

H. R. 2139, Mr. Morrill. To retire August Thienas with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Same as S. 935 (p. 482).

H. R. 2162, Mr. Williams. To appoint Augustus C. Paul, at of the Army, a 1st Lieutenant of cavalry, and place his name upon the retired list.

H. R. 2184, Mr. Blackburn. To remove any checkages or stoppages against the account of Passed Asst. Engr. Benjamin C. Hampton, U. S. N., retired, and allow him fifty per centum only of the sea pay of the grade or rank held by him at the time of retirement.

H. R. 2207, Mr. Ellis. To adjust and settle the accounts of Joseph Fry, late officer in the U. S. Navy, and to pay such balance as may be found due him to his widow, Mrs. Agnes E. Fry.

H. R. 2278, Mr. Eldridge. For the relief of sufferers by loss of the Government steamer *J. M. Cameron*.

H. R. 2280, Mr. Carleton. For the relief of persons receiving appointments in the Army in 1861, and providing that such persons shall rank from the date of such appointment, and receive pensions as of such rank.

H. R. 2299, Mr. Lacey. To commission and honorably discharge M. D. R. W. Nelson as an Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Army, all of the date of January 23, 1861, but without claim or right to pay or allowances of any kind.

H. R. 2301, Mr. Breitung. Appropriates \$50,000 for the improvement and embellishment of the McKinney National Park, and provides for the appointment of a superintendent at an an-

nual salary of \$1,500. The United States lands and military reserve for Fort Mackinac, on the Island of Bois Blanc, in the Straits of Mackinac, Michigan, to be sold from time to time, under the direction of said superintendent, by order of the Secretary of War, and the proceeds of such sales applied for the benefit of said park. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 2309, Mr. Cutchum. Appropriates \$900 to remove the remains of Captain Walter Clifford, deceased, from their temporary place of interment at Ft. Bridger, Wyoming Territory, to his late place of residence, at Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan.

H. R. 2388, Mr. Laird. To authorize the continuance in force of an act approved June 23, 1870, entitled "An act to continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy."

H. R. 2392, Mr. Haynes. To fix the rank of certain retired officers of the Army. That any lieutenant of the Army retired from active service on account of the loss of a leg or arm from wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, and who has been in the military service of the United States fifteen years counting the time he has been borne upon the retired list, shall have upon the retired list the rank of captain in the arm or department of the service in which such loss of leg or arm was incurred, and shall receive the retired pay of said grade.

H. R. 2408, Mr. McAdoo. To open and adjust the account of John G. Rose, an officer of the United States Navy, and to allow and pay to him the pay to which he would be entitled by law, out of any money in Treasury not otherwise appropriated, from October 24, 1864, to the date of said settlement; and to restore the said John G. Rose to the place in the list of lieutenant commanders of the Navy to which he would be entitled by regular course of promotion.

H. R. 2437, Mr. Slocum. To improve the condition of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That when any lieutenant of the cavalry, artillery, or infantry of the Army of the United States has served for fourteen years continuously as a lieutenant, he shall be promoted to and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain in his own arm of the service: *Provided, however,* That such promotions shall in no case increase the number of officers of the cavalry, artillery, or infantry of the Army: *And provided further,* That the vacancies occurring among the first lieutenants of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry by the operation of this act shall not in any case be filled by the promotion of second lieutenants thereto.

H. R. 2443, Mr. Nutting. To relieve John Driscoll, late of Co. B, 24th Battalion, 10th United States Infantry, from charge of desertion.

H. R. 2462, Mr. Spriggs. To confirm the title of Benjamin F. Pope to his office of assistant surgeon in the United States Army. (See House bill.)

H. R. 2474, Mr. Felix Campbell. To amend sections 1298 and 1302, Rev. Stat., by adding thereto the following: "And whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of War that any soldier has lost his necessary clothing by fire or other casualty, without fault or negligence on his part, while he was engaged in saving public property, or while under orders of his superior officer he was prevented from saving such clothing, a gratuitous issue of clothing shall be made to him to replace the clothing so lost." Sec. 2. That section 1302 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the word "six" and inserting the word "two" before the word "months."

H. R. 2476, Mr. Felix Campbell. Providing for the sale of Navy-yard and United States naval hospital land on and near Wallabout Bay, in the city of Brooklyn, New York.

H. R. 2478, Mr. Hardy. To pay Charles Perley \$300,000 in full for the use of his patent for improved naval ram for the destruction of enemies' ships, said patent having been applied by the Navy Department to the following named vessels: The torpedo-boat *Fortune*, *Spytlen Duyell*, and many other naval vessels of the United States.

H. R. 2552, Mr. Foran. For the relief of Alfred Hopkins. That Alfred Hopkins be, and he is hereby, restored to the rank of captain in the Navy of the United States.

H. R. 2581, Mr. Ezra B. Taylor. For the relief of Captain Henry H. Humphreys, and he is hereby, authorized to issue to Captain Henry H. Humphreys, of the 15th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, a new commission as captain in said regiment, to date from the 7th day of October, 1871; and thereupon to cause him to be placed upon the list of captains of infantry in lineal rank in the numerical order that his commission under the provisions of this act entitle him to.

H. R. 2586, Mr. Morey. For the payment of the funeral expenses of Lieutenant John G. Kyle, 1st Cavalry, who died while absent on sick leave.

H. R. 2590, Mr. George. To pay to Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, a 1st lieutenant in the 3d Infantry, U. S. A., \$633.35, for loss by fire of his personal effects and baggage, while the same were in transit to his post at Missoula, Montana Territory, on or about the 6th of November, 1882.

H. R. 2585, Mr. Morey. To amend section 1207 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to provide for the examination of officers of artillery before promotion.

Insert therein, after the words, "Ordnance Corps," the words, "or of artillery," so that said section shall read as follows:

"Section 1207. When any lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers or Ordnance Corps [or of Artillery] has served fourteen years' continuous service as lieutenant, he shall be promoted to the rank of captain on passing the examination provided by the preceding section, but such promotion shall not authorize an appointment to fill any vacancy when such appointment would increase the whole number of officers in the corps beyond the number fixed by law, nor shall any officer be promoted before officers of the same grade who are rank in his corps."

Section 2. That when promotion of lieutenants in the artillery arm of the service is allowed by law, no lieutenant of artillery shall be promoted to a higher grade until he shall have been examined and approved by a board of not less than three officers of artillery senior to him in rank. If any officer of artillery fail on such examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined before a like board. In case of failure on such re-examination, he shall be dismissed from the service.

H. R. 2613, Mr. Harner. To promote the efficiency of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That from and after the passage of this act the retired list of the Army shall be divided into two classes, to be known as and designated the first and second class. The first class shall consist of officers retired on account of age, and those retired, at their own request, for over thirty years' service. The second class shall consist of officers retired for cause other than that of age or length of service, and shall be limited to three hundred.

Sec. 2. That officers of the Army shall be retired as hereinafter provided, namely: General officers and officers of the staff corps shall be retired from active service at the age of sixty-four years; cavalry officers at the age of fifty-five years; artillery officers at the age of sixty-two years; infantry officers at the age of fifty-eight years; and captains of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, upon reaching the age of fifty years, shall be retired from active service; and all officers of these arms of the service below the rank of captain shall at fifty years of age be retired with the rank of captain, provided they have served in the Army twenty years.

Sec. 3. That any officer of the Army having served over thirty years shall, upon his own request, be retired from active service.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of so much of this act as relates to the retirement of officers for age shall take effect as follows: For all officers, including the rank of colonel, up to and including the highest commission held, to take effect immediately upon its becoming a law, and for all officers, including the rank of lieutenant-colonel, down to and including the lowest commission held, six months thereafter.

Sec. 5. That all officers of the Army retired for cause other than that of age or length of service shall, upon attaining the age for retirement for the corps or arm to which they belonged when retired, be transferred to the first class of Army retirements.

Sec. 6. That all officers now on the retired list of the Army who have attained or who may hereafter attain the retirement age of the corps or arm from which they were retired shall be transferred to the first class of Army retirements.

Sec. 7. That an act approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in regard to leave of absence of Army officers, be, and the same is hereby, so amended that all officers on duty shall be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, one month's leave of absence, without deduction of pay or allowance for every year of service without leave, and that the same shall be accumulative without limit.

Sec. 8. That the monthly pay of enlisted men of the Army shall be rated as exhibited in the following table:

Sections 8, 9 and 10 are an exact copy of the three sections of Mr. Sewell's bill, S. 825, "to promote the efficiency of the Army by increasing the pay of the enlisted men." (See page 442, JOURNAL of Dec. 29.)

H. R. 2633, Mr. Connolly. For the special and uniform instruction of State militia. (The text of this bill was published last week.)

H. R. 2648, Mr. Bingham. Authorizing the President to appoint upon the retired list of the Navy from Jan. 1, 1866, William F. Pratt, late a second assistant engineer U. S. N., who resigned from said service July, 1865, and being at the time on account of constitutional disability, unfitted for duty at sea, which fact entitled him to retirement under the act of Congress of August 3, 1861.

H. R. 2662, Mr. Curtin. To provide for the proper rewarding of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, for meritorious services, and so forth. *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to advance Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, one grade to take rank from the same date but next after the junior chief engineer, with the relative rank of commander at the passage of this act, in recognition of distinguished and meritorious services, and for the energy and intelligence shown by him in organizing and conducting with so much promptness the perilous but successful search for the late Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, United States Navy, and associates, of the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition; and that he be allowed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the pay of a chief engineer from the date he may take rank as such in the new position, and also the graduated pay computed from that date: *Provided*, that in rewarding the services of this meritorious officer no injustice be done any officer of the same corps.

Sec. 2. That the number of engineer officers holding the relative rank of commander be increased by one number (making a total of sixteen), and those on the list with relative rank of Lieutenant-commander be decreased by one number, (making forty-four in all), and to continue until all the officers affected thereby be promoted above him, he remaining in the meanwhile at the foot of the list (number sixteen) until the promotion of his immediate senior Chief Engineer, George F. Hunt, United States Navy, or until such time as he could have reached that position by regular course of promotion.

H. R. 2681, Mr. Ochiltree. Fixing the pay of sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants in the United States Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That hereafter the pay of sergeant-majors in the United States Army shall be thirty-six dollars per month, with the allowances now allowed by law; and the pay of quartermaster-sergeants in the United States Army shall be thirty-four dollars per month, with the allowances now allowed by law.

H. R. 2683, Mr. Libbey. Allowing discharged officers of the Army one year's pay and allowances. *Be it enacted, etc.* That hereafter all officers of the United States Army who may by reason of a reduction of the Army, or who at their own request, and with the consent of the President of the United States, may desire to be discharged from the service, or who by direction of the President may be so discharged, shall be entitled to and receive one year's pay and allowances for every five years' service: *Provided, however*, That no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowances in all.

H. R. 2682, Mr. Mills. To restore William W. Armstrong to his former rank as first lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry.

H. R. 2693, Mr. Fiedler. To place J. W. Simmons on the retired list of the Navy, as master, the rank he had when he was, July 10, 1863, attached to the *Catskill* during the attack on Fort Sumter, off Charleston, S. C., severely wounded in the spine by concussion of a shot on the turret; he being lately unable to earn his own living by manual labor.

H. R. 3006, Mr. Blount. That W. A. Megrath, of Georgia, who was discharged from the Naval Academy for insubordination be allowed to re-enter that institution, in the class being instructed in the course of studies he was pursuing at time of his discharge, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. R. 3035, Mr. Randall. Relative to the retirement of mates in the Navy. That the thirty-seven officers now in the United States Navy entitled mates shall be placed upon the retired list of the United States Navy under the same provisions of law as those now provided for all other officers of the United States Navy. Sec. 2. That there be more appointments to the grade of mate in the United States Navy unless in time of war. Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect on after its passage.

H. R. 2986, Mr. Maginnis. Relating to officers of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That whenever any commissioned officer of the Army below the rank of major shall have served under one commission, or in case of having been transferred or appointed from the volunteer to the regular service, or from one corps or arm of the service to another, under more than one commission but in the same grade, for fifteen years, he shall be entitled to and shall receive the pay and allowance of the grade next above that in which he shall have served for such period without promotion:

Provided That nothing herein contained shall authorize any increase in the rank or number of officers in the Army, or corps or regiment thereof, as now authorized by law.

H. R. 2937, Mr. Maginnis. To allow Captain and Assistant Surgeon A. C. Gerald, \$5,553.50 for the loss of his personal effects by fire at Fort Keogh, Montana, during the night of December 12, 1878.

H. R. 2956, Mr. Brents. To allow 1st Lieutenant Frederick H. E. Ebsstein, 21st Infantry, upon satisfactory proof of loss furnished by him, \$400: the same being alleged to have been paid over to Major John S. Walker, who was lost on the *George S. Wright*.

H. R. 2973, Mr. Brents. To allow Captain Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, \$3,196, for the loss of his personal property by fire at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., during the night of March 8, 1880.

H. R. 3061, Mr. Morse. That any officer of the Navy who has served a full term as Chief of a Bureau in the Navy Department, and whose name has been borne on the active list of the Navy upward of thirty-five years, shall have the same rank and pay from the date of retirement as staff officers who have retired while holding the office of Chief of a Bureau.

H. R. 3062, Mr. Forney. To appoint Alfred Hedberg, late a captain in the 15th Infantry, a captain of infantry in the Army of the United States, with his former rank and date of commission, and that he, the said Alfred Hedberg, shall be assigned to first vacancy of his grade occurring in the infantry arm of the service: *Provided*, That the said Alfred Hedberg shall receive no pay for the time he was out of service, but only from the date of his appointment under this act.

H. R. 3118, Mr. Finerty. To regulate promotions in and to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States. That all the officers of the Army below the rank of colonel, having served continuously for sixteen years in one grade, and if a lieutenant, as first and second lieutenant for that period, shall receive promotion to the next higher grade, and be assigned to place, as vacancies may occur, in order of their promotion: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall serve to disturb the relative rank of such officers as at present established and that service under the promotion thus conferred shall, for the purposes of this section, date from assignment to place under the provisions of this section: *And provided further*, That the whole number of officers in any arm of the service shall not be increased thereby.

The board appointed to select a suitable site for a National foundry are engaged upon the preparation of their report, but it is not thought that it will be submitted for a week or more.

In the JOURNAL of November 17, 1883, appeared an advertisement of E. T. Tiffany and Co., of 195 Fulton street, New York, offering a breechloading gun for sale. We learn that since that date this firm or their successors have been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and must caution our subscribers against making any remittances to them. Our information at the time was that the firm were responsible for their contracts.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Reported by cable at Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 17, and from that port was to go to St. Thomas.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Port au Prince, Hayti, at last accounts. To remain in Haytian waters.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Arrived at St. Thomas, Dec. 24. At Port au Prince, Jan. 5, having arrived Jan. 2 from St. Thomas. Exchanged visits with the U. S. Minister. The revolution seemed to be about ended. The towns of Jacmel and Jeremie had surrendered to the government forces. Expected to sail about Jan. 12 for Aspinwall. Health of squadron, as far as reported, good.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. A cable despatch received Jan. 6, 1884, by the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Wallace, reports the arrival of the *Vandalia* at Trinidad. All well.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) At Tamatave, Madagascar, Dec. 11, 1883. Sailed for Zanzibar Dec. 16.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 31.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Marseilles at last accounts, and was to sail for Villefranche on Nov. 24, 1883, to remain several weeks. Rear Adml. Baldwin expects to reach Palermo, Sicily, with the vessels under his command, the last week in February.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Leghorn, Italy, at last accounts.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Marseilles, France, at last accounts. Was to proceed to Villefranche about Dec. 1.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. At Valparaiso. At last accounts was to leave (Jan. 9) for Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 15, and sailed Dec. 16 for Talcahuano.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Her arrival is reported by cable at Valparaiso Dec. 14 from Talcahuano.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship. Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Secretary Chandler received a telegram, Dec. 16, 1883, from Weltervreden, Java, stating that she had arrived at Batavia, Java. Letters should be sent to U. S. S. *Pensacola*, (care U. S. Consul): Cape Town, South Africa, via Europe.

WAOSHURET, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 21, 1883. Commander A. T. Mahan reports from Callao, Dec. 21, the death of Naval Cadet T. E. Coley, on board the *Onward*, Dec. 19, 1883, of typhoid fever. He had been transferred from the *Hartford*. The funeral took place Dec. 21. Being no Protestant clergyman in Callao, the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. James de Gianville, Chaplain, H. B. M. S. *Stoicteure*, who kindly performed the services, by permission of Admiral Lyons, of the English fleet. The burial took place in the Protestant Cemetery in Callao, with the usual honors—a number of English midshipmen attending, as well as the U. S. Navy officers present.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Sailed from Boston, Dec. 29, for Tenerife, Montevideo and Valparaiso. Letters may be sent to Montevideo until Feb. 1, and after that care of U. S. Consul, Panama.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

ALEX, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. En route for Japan. Arrived at Honolulu, Dec. 20, 1883. Expected to sail Jan. 3, 1884. Her repairs were delayed by the holidays.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Shanghai, China, Nov. 17, 1883. She left that day for Nagasaki, filled with stores, and proceeded to Korea. Returned temporarily to Yokohama to land passenger Asst. Paymr. King, sent to the Naval Hospital for treatment. Unless some unfortunate circumstance prevented it, it was thought by the surgeon that Mr. King would be fit for duty in about two months. His clerk has been appointed acting paymaster.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Was at Nagasaki, Japan, until Nov. 27, 1883. Completed repairs to her engines and sailed for Canton, China, via Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong, to relieve the *Juniata*. Condition good.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Canton Dec. 6. Was to be relieved by the *Essex* early in December, and then proceed to Swatow and Amoy—thence to Nagasaki, fill up with stores, and return to China.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Reported at Shanghai, China, Nov. 30.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Nagasaki, Japan, until Dec. 6, 1883, when she left for Tientsin, via Chefoo, with orders to reach Tientsin Dec. 15, 1883.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Sherrett. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 13, 1883. Rear Admiral Davis was expected from Yokohama, Dec. 19. Fred W. Nugent, ordinary seaman, was accidentally killed Dec. 13, and blown overboard, by the premature firing of a gun into which he was ramming a shell. His body was not recovered. The crew were at target practice. The captain of the top, John Fanning, snapped the primer, not knowing the gun was loaded.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Marseilles, France, Jan. 7, 1884.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Lucie.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 19 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At New York. Taken out of dock at the Navy-yard Jan. 16.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. In winter quarters. Mail address, Station

E. New York. Packages and telegrams should be addressed to the *Minnesota*, foot of West Twenty-seventh Street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At New York.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Advice received at Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1884, announced her arrival at Maranhão, Brazil.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Andrew W. Johnson. At Boston undergoing repairs. It is expected that the *Powhatan* will leave during the coming spring for Lisbon, with officers and men for the *Quinebaug*, and later in the season the officers and men of the *Lancaster* will probably be relieved in the same way.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Surveying in the Gulf of Mexico. At Acapulco, Mexico, at last accounts. From there was to go to the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. John F. Merry, commanding temporarily. At Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At the Navy-yard, New York. Will make a cruise through the West Indies, and will visit Paramaribo, Dutch and French Guyana, the Orinoco River, and return to Port au Prince—thence visit Cuban ports, and return to Hampton Roads, via Key West and Charleston.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At the New York yard fitting out. Is going to the West Indies. Will be absent about two or three months. When ready, will sail from New York for Norfolk, Va., at which point she will be inspected, and receive a supply of stores for the *Suvarra*, now in the West Indies.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 50 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at the Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 12, from Washington, D. C., via Norfolk, with freight.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Manopac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADVISED from Lima state that Callao Bay is the rendezvous just now of a formidable British squadron, met for inspection and fleet manoeuvres. The *Swiftsure*, flying Rear Admiral Lyons' broad pennant; the *Kingfisher*, *Mutine*, *Sappho*, *Constance* and *Satellite* are all there.

"I WILL tell you something about painting buoys," said a New York pilot. "When you enter any harbor in the world where the channel is marked by buoys you will find that those on your right as you pass in are painted red, and those on your left black. If you should see one painted in red and black horizontal bands the ship should run as close to it as possible, because that indicates the centre of a narrow channel. Buoys with red and black vertical stripes always mark the ends of spit and the outer and inner ends of extensive reefs, where there is a channel on each side. When red and black checkers are painted on a buoy it marks either a rock in the open sea or an obstruction in the harbor of small extent with a channel all around. If there are two such obstructions and a channel between them, the buoy on the right of you will have red and white checkers, and the one on your left will have black and white checkers."—*Boston Herald*.

GEN. ROSECRANS has introduced in the House the memorial of Capt. Lundborg, asking for an appropriation to test his invention of his new model of a steamship, of which a description was given in the JOURNAL some time ago. This model is very highly spoken of by naval officers, and it is thought by them that if it had a thorough test it might revolutionize shipbuilding. The memorial has been referred to the Committee on Shipbuilding. Capt. Lundborg is a Swedish naval architect and a member of the Swedish diplomatic corps at Washington. His design contemplates much more beam proportionately than the present type of sea-going steamship has, with a peculiar bow that divides the water horizontally as well as vertically. It also involves the twin-screw propeller system.

The French sloop of war *Chasseur* has arrived at New Orleans, where she will remain two weeks for repairs. She carries 4 guns and 120 men.

COMMODORE WELLS, commandant of the Portsmouth yard, has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that the schooner *Lydia A. Davis*, fourteen tons, of Newburyport, Mass., sunk at her anchors in the lower harbor in the late gale, on January 9th, in four fathoms of water—the crew barely escaping with their lives, as the schooner went down. The master having applied for assistance, which could not be obtained at Portsmouth, Commodore Wells despatched the tug *Leyden*, with the anchor boy, in charge of Mate Vennard, who after working for three days under circumstances the most discouraging, succeeded in raising the schooner and towing her into shallow water, which enabled a private tug, of light draft, to move her higher upon the bank, where her damage can be repaired. Commodore Wells speaks with high commendation of the services of Mate Vennard and the crew (temporary) of the *Leyden*.

The tug *Triana* left the Navy-yard, New York, on January 14th, for Fire Island, to make another search for the wreck reported on the track of vessels.

The fourth grand annual ball of the Marine Guard of the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will take place at Abner's Music Hall, January 21, 1884.

The tug *Moyl-wer*, sank at the dock of the Washington Navy-yard, the morning of January 10, 1884. One of her pipes burst from the cold weather, which allowed the water to enter, and she filled. No one was aboard at the time, as she was laid up.

At the request of the Post Office Department, notification has been sent to the navy yards, stations, etc., that when the penalty envelopes are used for mail purposes, the postal clause should be put on the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. This is to facilitate the cancelling of the penalty clause, which is now done by the postmasters.

LIEUT. Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner was before the Naval Retiring Board on Wednesday.

SECRETARY Chandler in reply to a Senate resolution, has reported that in November, 1883, there were 92 vessels on the Naval Register. Of these 20 were built prior to the rebellion, 31 during the war of the rebellion, and 41 since the close of the war. The original cost of the 92 vessels amounted to \$40,796,613. Repairs on all the vessels aggregate \$41,200,822, making the total cost of the vessels \$81,997,435. The repairs have exceeded the original cost by \$40,200.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JAN. 12.—Lieutenant James A. Chesley and Gunner Wm. A. Ferrier, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Ensign George P. Ormsby, to the training ship *New Hampshire*.

JAN. 14.—Commander Dennis W. Mullan, to command the ironclad at City Point, Va.

JAN. 17.—Commander Wm. S. Dana, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, Feb. 1.

DETACHED.

JAN. 12.—Lieutenant John B. Milton, from the Coast Survey and ordered to duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant Christopher L. Bruns having been found physically disqualified for promotion and recommended by the Retiring Board to be transferred to the retired list, has been detached from the training ship *New Hampshire*.

JAN. 15.—Lieutenant Austin M. Knight, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to special duty at the Naval Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md.

JAN. 17.—Commander Wm. H. Whiting, from the Navy-yard, New York, on Jan. 30 and ordered to command the training ship *Saratoga*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Mate Wm. Boyd for thirty days from Jan. 8.

REVOKED.

The orders of Ensign Augustus C. Almy to the *Ossipee*, detached from duty in the Department on Jan. 20 and ordered to the *Powhatan* Jan. 22.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned—Ensign Elstner N. Fisher, to take effect Jan. 15, 1885, and granted leave of absence until that date.

COAST SURVEY DUTY WITH SHORE DUTY PAY.

The sea service pay of Lieutenants W. G. Cutler, John D. Keeler and John T. Sullivan, Ensigns W. C. Canfield, C. W. Jungen, B. P. Schwerin, D. P. Menefee, F. H. Sherman and T. D. Griffin will cease on the receipt of their respective orders, and they will continue on duty on the Coast Survey on shore duty pay.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following Navy nominations were confirmed by the Senate January 11:

Asst. Paymaster Geo. W. Allen, Indiana, to be a Passed Asst. Paymaster from Aug. 30, 1883, vice Passed Asst. Paymaster C. I. Lewis and Z. T. Brown, deceased.

Simon J. Brown, New York, to be a Professor of Mathematics from Oct. 13, 1883, to fill a vacancy.

Passed Asst. Engineer John P. Kelly, New York, to be a Chief Engineer from March 12, 1883, vice Chief Engineer W. H. King, deceased.

Passed Asst. Engineer John Lowe, Ohio, to be a Chief Engineer from June 16, 1883, vice Chief Engineer William H. Shook, retired.

Passed Asst. Engineer Lewis W. Robinson, Pennsylvania, to be a Chief Engineer from Aug. 19, 1883, vice Chief Engineer Robert Dauby, retired.

Asst. Engineer Horace E. Frick, Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Asst. Engineer from March 3, 1883, vice Passed Asst. Engineer H. D. McEwan, promoted.

Asst. Engineer J. P. Stuart Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Asst. Engineer from June 16, 1883, vice Passed Asst. Engineer L. W. Robinson and John Lowe, promoted.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant Israel H. Washburne, Maine, to be a Captain from March 20, 1883, vice Captain Geo. B. Haycock, retired.

First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, New Jersey, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps from Dec. 12, 1883, vice Captain Wm. Wallace, deceased.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, New Hampshire, to be a Captain from Oct. 8, 1883, vice Captain N. L. Nokes, deceased.

Francis E. Sutton, New York; Harry C. White, Dakota; Lincoln Karmay, Pennsylvania; Chas. H. Lauchheimer, Maryland; Wm. H. Statton, Delaware; Chas. A. Doyen, New Hampshire; James E. Mahoney, Massachusetts; Franklin J. Moses, South Carolina; Henry C. Haines, District Columbia; and Geo. Barnett, Wisconsin, all graduates of the Naval Academy, to be 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps from July 1, 1883, to fill vacancies in that corps.

2d Lieutenant Henry Whiting, New York, to be a First Lieutenant from March 20, 1883, vice First Lieutenant I. H. Washburne, nominated for promotion.

Second Lieutenant L. R. Webster, New York, to be a First Lieutenant from July 1, 1883, vice First Lieutenant Frank Scott, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Turner, Pennsylvania, to be a First Lieutenant from Oct. 8, 1883, vice First Lieutenant F. D. Webster, nominated for promotion.

Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Logan, Ohio, to be a First Lieutenant from Dec. 12, 1883, vice First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, nominated for promotion.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The following Navy nominations were sent to the Senate on Thursday:

Pay Inspector Edward May, Massachusetts, to be Pay Director from Dec. 24, 1883, vice Pay Director John S. Cunningham, retired.

Paymaster Arthur J. Pritchard, Maryland, to be a Pay Inspector from Dec. 24, 1883, vice Pay Inspector Edward May, nominated for promotion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

Captain Chandler has recovered from his recent illness and is once more on duty. Surgeon W. K. Van Rensselaer, U. S. N., has gone on a week's leave.

Paymaster Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., made his usual quarterly visit last week and paid off the Marines at the Bar racks.

Commander Chas. N. Gridley, U. S. N., in charge of the Equipment department of the Yard, has been ordered to command the *Saratoga*. It is said that no one will be ordered here in his place.

Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D., delivered an address on Temperance on board the *Powhatan*, on Sunday evening.

A Board consisting of Captain F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, U. S. N., and Lt. Com. O. W. Farenholt, U. S. N., members, with Captain E. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., recorder met at the Yard on Tuesday to estimate the damages to the schooner *Druid* by collision with the *Powhatan* last October.

Commodore Badger issued an order last week by which the new standard time went into effect last Sunday. The working hours were fixed at from 7:20 A. M. to 4:20 P. M. with one hour for dinner. The standard time is 15 min. 45 sec. slower than mean time.

By some means a still alarm for fire in the yard was rung in on Sunday at a neighboring engine house, and the engine and hose carriage came rushing in promptly. The marines went to fire quarters and there was a ripple of excitement until it was discovered that there was no fire, and that the alarm was caused by some accident outside of the yard.

The last reduction for the present was made on Monday night, as the Secretary's order called for the practical closing of the Yard on Tuesday the 15th. The reduction was practically in the various ratings and nearly all the few remaining foremen are now borne on the rolls as laborers.

REVENUE MARINE.

Mr. Denston submitted in the House, on Monday, the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Whereas, An elaborate report has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Capt. Calvin L. Cooper, of the United States Revenue Marine, on the cruise of the United States revenue steamer *Cornwall* in Behring's Sea, of which the appendix only has been published; and

Whereas, preparations for the relief of the Greely party are being made, and as it is of the utmost importance to obtain all the information relating to the Arctic Sea; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to report to this House the reasons why the main body of said report has not been published, submitted as it was in 1882.

Should the above resolution be adopted, the reply to it by the Secretary of the Treasury will be to the effect that Capt. Cooper's report was not asked for by Congress, and that the report for 1883 was printed by Congress, and not by the Department.

NEWPORT ITEMS.

Paymaster John Furey, U. S. N., has returned to the Naval Training Station.

Dr. J. M. Banister, U. S. A., has resumed his duties at Fort Adams.

Lieutenant Almy, U. S. N., son of Rear-Admiral Almy, is in town. The New York revenue cutter *Grant*, Captain Irish, is in the harbor. Assistant Engineer Back with has reported for duty on board of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, stationed at this port.

Major Randolph, U. S. A., has returned to his post at Fort Hamilton, and Commander Pickens has returned to his station at the national capital.

Lieutenant Walker, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Adams, who walked out of a third story window recently, is convalescent.

Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., commanding Fort Adams, left town Monday for Hudson, N. Y.

Lieutenant F. E. Green, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board of the *New Hampshire*, to which he was ordered Jan. 11.

The 4th United States Artillery Band gave a concert at Fort Adams Saturday evening.

Mrs. Little, wife of Lieutenant W. McCarthy Little, U. S. N., gave a charming musicale at her cottage Saturday evening. About eighty guests were present. A solo was sung by Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs, of New York.

Adjutant A. B. Dyer, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Adams, is engaged in writing a history of the 4th United States Artillery since its organization in 1812.

Much sympathy is expressed for Lieutenant C. L. Bruns, U. S. N., attached to the *New Hampshire*, who, to the surprise of everybody, failed to pass a physical examination in Washington last week. He was placed on the retired list. He is a bright, active fellow, and is very popular in the Navy.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.

Steamer *A. D. Bach*—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Address, care Agent Tampa S. S. Co., Cedar Key, Fla.

Steamer *Arago*—Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanna, U. S. N., comdg.—Address, Marchand City, N. C.

Steamer *Barataria*—Ensign Alfred Jeffries, U. S. N., comdg.—Address, care Woodward and Wight, New Orleans, La.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Baltimore, Md.

Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Eagle*—Ensign T. D. Griffin, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy-yard, New York.

Schooner *Earnest*—Ensign J. N. Jordan, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Port Townsend, W. T.

Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Gadney*—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Steamer *Hastler*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., commanding—Address Vallejo, Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. Edward D. Tan-sig, U. S. N., comdg.—Surveying Coast of California. Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.

Schooner *Palmurus*—Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Ready*—Lieut. Com. McR. Winslow, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

Schooner *Sorely*—Ensign, Bennie F. Schwerin, U. S. N.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Schooner *Sullivan*—Lieut. John D. Keeler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.

Sloop *Steadfast*—Ensign T. G. Dewey, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Wausland, Dade County, Florida.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, commanding, is at the Navy Yard, Washington.

The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding, Navy-yard, Washington.

The *Lookout*, Mate, Jas. A. Smith, commanding, is at Washington, D. C.

ASTRONOMER.—"The new comet can now be seen with the naked eye."

Uncle Sam—"What new comet?"

Astronomer—"The comet of 1812."

Uncle Sam—"Goodness gracious! you don't say so! Even the comets are coming back for pensions."

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SAM'L LEMON, Jr., Acting 2d Asst. Engineer of U. S. Steamers
Jasmine and Columbia during the Rebellion, asks any of
the officers or crew who knew him, to send their address to him,
care of C. E. CODDINGTON, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND
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UNDER the regulations lately established by Lieuten-
ant-General Sheridan, General O. O. Howard, com-
manding the Department of the Platte, has selected
Major A. T. Smith, 7th Infantry, as Inspector of Rifle
Practice in that department. The selection is a good
one, and we refer specifically to it, as an inquiry which
comes to us seems to infer that it is the understanding
that General Sheridan only authorized the detail of
Lieutenants for the duty in question. Such was not
the case, his orders simply forbidding the detail of
the "colonel or senior officer commanding a regiment,
or the captain, or senior officer commanding a com-
pany."

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

We congratulate the Army that so good a disposition
towards it is shown by the bills relating to the general
administration of the Service thus far introduced into
Congress. One of the latest of these is H. R. 2613, in-
troduced by Mr. Harmer, and which we give this week.
It provides for a practical increase of the retired list by
dividing it into two classes. In the first class, which is
to be without limit, are included all officers retired on
account of age, or on their own application after thirty
years' service, and to this list are to be transferred all
officers now retired, or who may hereafter be retired,
for other causes than age, and who have reached, or
may reach, the age fixed by the bill as that for retirement.
The second class is to be limited to 300, and is to include
all officers not retired for age or length of service. The
bill further provides that general officers and officers of
the staff corps are to be retired at 64; officers (field?)
of cavalry at 55; artillery at 62; infantry at 58; and
company officers of the three arms at 50. Lieutenants
retired are to receive the rank of captain on the retired
list. These provisions are made applicable to all above
the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the passage of the bill,
and to all others six months thereafter. The bill also
provides that officers are to be entitled to one month's
leave in each year with full pay, and that enlisted men
are to receive the increase of pay provided for in Mr.
Ingalls' bill "to increase the efficiency of the Army,"
S. 825, published in the JOURNAL of Dec. 29, p. 442.

Another bill, H. R. 194, provides for the retirement
of general officers who held that rank in the volunteers;
another, H. R. 1040, for the retirement of enlisted men
after 30 years' service; another gives officers retired for
wounds the highest lineal rank they held in either the
Regular or Volunteer Service at the time they were
wounded. Then there are three bills introduced this
week—S. 883, and H. R. 2038 and 2392—to give retired
lieutenants of 15 years' service, who have lost a leg or
arm, the rank of captain. This will promote Lieuten-
ants Geo. Williams, Ransom Kennicott, Ephraim Wil-
liams, John Tyler, Henry B. Mellen, Frank R. Rice,
A. H. Von Luettwitz, Edw. Hoppy, Patrick Fitz-
patrick, John Bannister, Chas. W. Keyes, Wm. P.
Hogarty, Frank Madden, Michael Mangan, and Samuel
Walker—fifteen in all.

Mr. Plumb has a bill, S. 487, to retire officers who
are disabled, or who have been absent from duty in con-
sequence of disability for more than twelve months,
disregarding the present limitations of the retired list,
and to promote all line officers below the rank of major

after sixteen years' continuous service; also to appoint
150 quartermaster sergeants. We have also a bill, H.
R. 55, to promote officers below the rank of major one
grade after twenty years' service—service as 1st and 2d
lieutenant to be counted together. H. R. 1793 is to the
same effect; and H. R. 3118, introduced by Mr. Finerty,
goes a step further, and provides that all officers below
the rank of colonel, who have served sixteen years in
one grade, shall be promoted, provided there are vacan-
cies for them. Mr. Slocum, by his bill, H. R. 2487,
provides for the promotion of lieutenants of
the line after fourteen years' continuous ser-
vice. H. R. 2585, which also appears this week,
extends the provision of section 1207, Revised Statutes,
which now gives lieutenants of engineers and ordnance
promotion after fourteen years' service, so as to include
the artillery. Why not further extend it so as to in-
clude the cavalry and infantry, and thus secure exami-
nation for promotion, in a measure, as well as promo-
tion for length of service?

It is also proposed to revive the grades of General and
Lieutenant General, and to confer brevets for Indian
service—H. R. 353. Three bills provide for the reor-
ganization of the Inspector General's Department; two
for the consolidation of the Bureau of Military Justice
and the corps of judge advocates; and a third, S. 899,
opens promotion to this corps. For the benefit of the
doctors, we have the bill to give medical officers
credit for the time they served as acting assistant
surgeons, and H. R. 1784, to assign medical officers to
duty as examining surgeons for recruits, and to allow
them to accompany recruits to their stations. The pay-
masters are less favorably considered in the bill which
provides for the reduction of the Pay Department.
New opportunities for duty are opened by the bill to
select instructors for the militia from line officers of the
Army, and H. R. 1407, to allow retired officers to re-
ceive pay for services rendered in matters where the
United States is a party. It is proposed, by S. 487,
Mr. Plumb, to appoint a board to revise the Army ra-
tion, and to allow soldiers for clothing lost by fire
while engaged in saving public property under orders.

While it is not to be expected that all of these bills
will pass, their general tenor, as we have said, is such
as to indicate a good disposition towards the Army.
With reference to the several bills providing for the
promotion of officers below the rank of Major for
length of service, it is encouraging to remember that
last year the House Committee reported favorably a bill
to give to officers below that rank the pay of their next
grade after fifteen years service in a grade, etc.

The Navy is less favorably dealt with thus far, and
Mr. Chandler's plan seems to be to increase the number
of ships and reduce the personnel. The indications are
that Congress will reverse this programme, though we
shall be sorry to see them stop half way in the work of
building up our Navy. A powerful argument against
promotion by selection, and the benzine board plan, has
been issued in pamphlet form. Accompanying this we
have republished, for the benefit of Congress, the ap-
peal addressed to that body by Commodore Stewart
against the harsh and unjust operation in his case of
the act of 1855. In the introduction to this report we
are told that "The bill now before the Naval Commit-
tee of the Senate is a counterpart of the odious bill of
1855, except that it proposes to form a star chamber,
composed of nine members instead of fifteen as in the
original board. If the act of 1855," it is added, "ex-
ecuted by fifteen tried and undoubtedly well meaning
officers, could work such injustice and disregard of gal-
lant service as that which called forth the remonstrance
contained in these pages, and if the grand old historical
figure of Commodore Charles Stewart the 'Old Iron-
sides' of the American Navy, could be ruthlessly swept
aside as chaff, notwithstanding his brilliant and pre-
eminent services, Congress will be slow to authorize a
second such board, and others may learn wisdom by
studying in these reproduced pages the high sentiments
of Commodore Stewart, who did more than any other
man of his time to illustrate the glorious pages of
American Naval History. The bill now before Con-
gress, providing for a second Star Chamber Board, with
extraordinary powers, and also providing for promo-
tion to the grade of Rear Admiral 'by selection,' (in
other words, by favoritism and personal influence), is
Senate bill-No. 697, entitled an act 'To promote the
efficiency of the Navy.' A careful reader of the pro-
posed bill will hardly fail to discover that perhaps some-
thing more than 'the efficiency of the Navy' requires
to be 'promoted.'"

It is unquestionably, and at the same time lamentably
true, that the practical operation of any law providing
for promotion by selection will be to open the Navy to
the operation of intrigue and political influence. If it
were possible under our political system to provide any

guarantee against this, the argument for selection would have much more force.

Of the other naval measures before Congress we have the bill defining sea service, S. 197; various bills for the relief of naval cadets mustered out under act of Aug. 5, 1882; H. R. 1401, to give P. A. engineers longevity pay; S. 718, to abolish the grade of junior ensign, and H. R. 1853, to the same purpose; H. R. 715, to change the method of appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy; H. R. 743, to retire naval officers after 30 years' service, and S. 618 and H. R. 1852, to regulate appointments and promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps. This last bill carries out the idea suggested by our editorial of March 31, 1877. Last year in a general bill regulating promotion, both in line and staff, the features of this bill were included, and they received the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, were reported favorably by the Naval Committees of both Senate and House, but failed to receive their action in season.

All of the bills here alluded to we have published in full, and we shall keep close watch of them, and of those hereafter introduced, and give the earliest information as to Congressional action upon them, as well as full reports of the debates to which they may give rise. The large increase of our subscription list in both Army and Navy during the past month imposes an additional obligation upon us in this as well as in other respects.

103D ARTICLE OF WAR.

The 103d Article of War still occasions difference of opinion. In a recent case at Alcatraz Island, Private John Murphy, Co. B, 21st Infantry, who deserted in 1879, and surrendered November 2, 1883, pleaded in bar of trial the military statute of limitations as contained in the 103d Article. The court overruled the plea. The prisoner then pleaded guilty, and the court so found, and sentenced him to dishonorable discharge and confinement for two years.

The reviewing authority, Major General Pope, however, decided that "the action of the Court in overruling the plea of the statute of limitations is—in view of the decisions of the United States Courts—deemed to have been unauthorized, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence are accordingly disapproved. Private Murphy will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

It may be recollected that in the case of Arno, to which we referred at length some time ago, the U. S. Circuit Court, District of California, held that it was the province of the General Court-martial to pass upon the pleas. The Court in Murphy's case did so. It was a co-ordinate court of the United States for a special class of cases and had exclusive jurisdiction on the crime as charged, and as the U. S. Circuit Court had neither directly by writ of error, nor collaterally by *habeas corpus*, any jurisdiction whatever in the matter, it could not declare the law in the case, which must be declared by the General Court-martial. That Court appears to have followed the decisions of General Courts-martial since 1806, declaratory of the law and the rulings of successive Secretaries of War. The opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court in California declared the whole decision, as to the Statute, rested in the General Court-martial. Its mere *obiter dictum* as to what its decision would be in a proper case under a like statute could have no weight whatever. If the 103d Article of War applied to a citizen, the civil court would say what the absence there referred to meant—absence from the United States—but when applied to a soldier the other Articles of War show that he committed a military offence in being absent from his proper post, and that this is what is meant. No citizen has a post of duty.

A NATIONAL Guard correspondent proposes, in a communication elsewhere published, that evening schools be formed for the instruction of officers, the teachers to be selected from competent militia officers and officers of the retired list of the Army. He estimates that yearly appropriations of \$20,000 by the State of New York will be sufficient to establish the school.

Though the letter we published last week, purporting to come from an officer, and having reference to street fighting, is not without its noteworthy points, it must not be forgotten that this clumsy German writer presupposes a condition of things that would be far beyond the ordinary operations of a mob. What he is thinking of is a species of civil war, and there the tactics he describes would not be in force on either side. A city under such a condition of things as he supposes would be in a state of siege, and the writer possibly has in view something like the insane conduct of the Communists of Paris while the enemy was at their gates.

Mobs are always cowardly collectively, and in the

majority of cases individually, and consequently it is only the destruction of property and the confusion arising from their operations which has to be feared. A drastic treatment of the first Napoleon's method will always quickly decide their course, notwithstanding their bluster about "dynamite" and the like. The mob advocate should not forget that we can play at that game.

Though the people of the United States are strong enough at any time to nip in the bud any attempt at "mob" violence, still it must be considered that General Molinieux's paper was well timed, though perhaps it was a paper more for military men than the public. The American people are not likely to create any trouble. Our chief danger is from those uneasy spirits from abroad, who, like the Irishman in the story, are "agin the Government," whatever that government may be. They have no influence in themselves, but might be able to take advantage of some occasion of public discontent to make trouble for us, and to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

THE Portland *Oregonian*, of January 3, contains the following paragraph:

The news of General Mackenzie's retirement to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum will surprise many who have known of his brilliant record, but not of his personal habits, and pain those who have had a personal acquaintance with him. The youngest general in the Army, and an officer on whom great expectations were based, he has proven another of the victims of the inordinate use of liquor.

This is as cruel as it is false. General Mackenzie has always been known as an abstemious man. It is true that, as a recent thing, and as one of the symptoms of the disease which has clouded his brilliant intellect, he has at times used alcoholic stimulants to an extent wholly unusual with him—his consumption of them being as spasmodic as it was abnormal. It was, indeed, this wholly abnormal action on his part, resulting in the strangest vagaries, which first excited the suspicions of his friends as to his mental condition. He, for instance, made displays of great violence, such as going into a store and firing at the proprietor with a revolver, because he did not obey General Mackenzie's orders to shut up the establishment. Such conduct has undoubtedly given rise to the unfounded stories concerning his habits which have led to the publication above; but we now know that what he did was only symptomatic of the terrible malady which had seized upon him.

In a circular of February 20, 1883, the Surgeon General of the Army published an extract from the report of Dr. Bowditch to the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society in regard to *post mortem* examinations, and, with certain modifications, directed medical officers of the Army to conform to the suggestions of Dr. Bowditch. In December last Surgeon General Murray, with a view to obviate any misunderstanding as to the intent of the previous circular, requested medical officers, in making necessary *post mortem* examinations, to use a certain form of record of autopsy as a guide, so far as may be practicable, saying: "It is not intended that a thorough dissection shall be made in every case, but that advantage shall be taken of the opportunity afforded by an autopsy to gain the information desired respecting parts and organs necessarily exposed for examination. The aggregation of partial reports of this nature will in time furnish valuable data for scientific purposes."

It may be remembered that this matter of *post mortem* examinations in the Army was not long ago the occasion of some hostile criticism in the public press, and, whether on this account or not, the fact remains that, in a recent circular, the Surgeon General, "by direction of the Secretary of War," recalls and revokes his previous instructions to medical officers on the subject.

THERE is some discussion among Army officers as to who will be the successor of General Mackenzie in command of the Department of Texas and as brigadier-general, but it is not probable that any promotion will be made for some time to come. Although General Mackenzie's case is regarded by his most intimate friends as hopeless, there is a very proper disposition shown to refrain from publicly acknowledging it by retiring him. There is no urgent necessity for doing so, and the Department of Texas can continue under the command of General Schofield until sufficient time has elapsed to more fully determine the probabilities as to General Mackenzie's recovery. Colonel Wesley Merritt, 5th Cavalry, and Colonel D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry, have been mentioned as probable successors to General Mackenzie, but only because they are prominent officers, and not because the matter has been taken into consideration at the War Department.

THE report of Colonel Casey, accompanying that sent to Congress by the Washington Monument commission, shows that the monument has now risen to a height of 410 feet, and that the balance available from the appropriation, \$153,375.06, is sufficient to complete the shaft and roof, the interior staircase and platform, the masonry of the well, the paving of the floor, and the passenger elevator, but not to provide for any embellishment of the doorways, the terrace and approaches to the structure, the insertion in the walls of the presentation stones, the final disposition of the boiler house, or of appliances for lighting the interior of the shaft. One thousand one hundred and twenty blocks of marble, containing 27,718 cubic feet, and 490 blocks of granite, containing 13,438 cubic feet, were built into the structure during the working season. Since the completion of the foundation, 31,543 tons have been added to the weight of the then existing structure, and the settlement of the shaft has been as follows: Southwest corner, 1.63 inches; southeast corner, 1.64 inches; northeast corner, 1.67 inches; northwest corner, 1.68 inches—an average for the entire structure of 1.65 inches. The total pressure on the "bed of foundation" is now 78,000 tons, nearly 97 per centum of the entire weight to be placed upon it.

We have received a printed copy of a plea for the promotion of lieutenants of artillery after fourteen years' continuous and faithful service, which accompanies the bill to amend Sec. 1207, Rev. Stat., H. R., which appears elsewhere.

Accompanying the plea is a list of lieutenants of artillery having more than fourteen years' service, Jan. 1, 1884, including volunteer and cadet service. The volunteer rank of each is given in the parentheses following his name. The stars indicate those who will be promoted within ten years, and the names follow in the order of the regiments: *Fuger, 27 years, 2 months, 19 days; Curry (colonel), 26 years 1 month; *O'Brien, 24 years 4 months 25 days; *Eanis, 23 years 4 m. 29 d.; *Roemer, 23 yrs. 10 m. 26 d. Having between 22 and 23 years' service: *Chamberlain (1st lieutenant), *Maurice (major), *Grugan (1st lieutenant), Rogers (1st lieutenant), Schenck (sergeant), Curtis (private), *Mount (major), *Knower (captain), *Strong (1st lieutenant). Between 21 and 22 years' service: *Russell (major), *Nichols (major), *Merrill, *Webster, *Mitchell (captain), *Scantling, *Grimes (1st lieutenant), Caziarc (1st lieut.), Kilbourne, Eastman, Gifford (private), *Kobbe (captain), *O'Hara, Davis, Edw. (2d lieutenant), *Dunwoody, *Craig, Miller (corporal), *Day (sergeant), Hills, Wood. Between 20 and 21 years' service: *Davis, J. M. K.; *Barber, Capron, Cotton, *Taylor, Asher C. (1st lieutenant), Richmond, Crawford, Osgood (1st lieutenant), Pratt (2d lieutenant), Danes, Jones, Howe, *Roberts (captain), Lomia, McClellan, McCallum, Adams. Between 19 and 20 years' service: Pope, Wolfe (1st lieutenant), *Chase (1st lieutenant), *Harrold (1st lieutenant), Eaton (captain), Califf (1st lieutenant), Hobbs, Hoskins, Sellmer, Leary (1st lieutenant), Everett, *Vogdes (1st lieutenant), *Thorp (2d lieutenant), Reilly, Johnson, Morton. Between 18 and 19 years' service: Hubbell (2d lieutenant), Harris, *Thurston (captain), *Zalinski (2d lieutenant), Duvall. Between 17 and 18 years' service: Anderson (captain). Between 16 and 17 years' service: Van Ness, Patterson, Best, *Potts, Humphreys, Stewart, Taylor, (Sidney, W.); Whistler, Sawyer. Between 15 and 16 years' service: Sage.

SENATOR Call has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a university of medicine at Washington for the advancement of science and the discovery of improved methods of treatment and cure of disease, which appropriates \$1,000,000 as a perpetual endowment, the interest of which shall be paid for salaries of professors and cost of experiments. \$100,000 additional are appropriated for the purchase of grounds and erection of suitable buildings. Allopathic, homoeopathic, and eclectic methods are all to be represented by professorships. This is following out showman Barnum's idea of calling on representatives of the various schools of medicine to unite in a certificate to his sanity when he wished to make a will. Whether such a happy family arrangement will work in a medical university may be doubted. We would suggest, however, that the Congressmen who favor the bill should, in the event of its passage, offer themselves when sick for experiment at the university. By trying the regular practice on a sick Congressman one day, homoeopathy the next, and the eclectic method the third day, the relative value of the several systems will be empirically tested. We should propose the addition of a faith cure but for a doubt as to whether the co-operation on the part of the

patient, which is needed to make this a success, could be obtained in the case of a member of Congress.

"MAJOR" Williams, who has lately returned from an exploring expedition across the Florida Everglades, on behalf of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, says: "We went in at the extreme northern portion of the Everglades, and came out at the mouth of Shark River, and did not miss our mark one hundred yards. We went where mortal man never trod before, and, in my opinion, it will be some time before mortal man goes there again."

It is evident that "Major" Williams did not earn his title in the Seminole war, or he would never have made this statement. Army and Navy officers in 1841-2 pioneered the way over every foot of land and water trod by the *Times-Democrat* expedition. It would be hard to find a path of civilization on this continent that does not lead along some old Army trail. If the scientific gentleman, for example, who reported that he was the first to ascend Mount Ranier, in Washington Territory, had looked more closely, he might have found somewhere inscribed upon its summit, "Kautz, his x mark."

COLONEL J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Pacific, has prepared some interesting statistical tables showing "distances in miles, actual cost of transportation, including necessary expenses of travel, and mileage rates based thereon, between the posts in the Division." He has prepared a table showing the expenses incident to a single trip to all the posts in the Division of the Pacific, expenses while at posts not included. From this we note that a single trip through the Division in the rotation indicated in the table would cost the officer travelling \$937.30. The mileage allowed for this journey would be (deducting 90 miles over which there is none but Government transportation); 7,731 miles at 8 cents per mile, \$618.48; leaving the actual cost \$318.82 in excess of the allowance. The rate of mileage, to pay the essential expenses of the above journey, would be 13 1-10 cents. The rate of mileage on actual cost of transportation is 9 3-10 cents. The facts presented in Colonel Breckinridge's tables should certainly lead Congress to give the mileage question serious consideration in the direction of a little more liberality.

We are in receipt of an argument in favor of S. 845 and H. R. 1401, [similar measures] giving longevity pay to Past Assistant Engineers of the Navy. It is summed up in the statement in the last report of the Secretary of the Navy that the case of the Passed Assistant Engineers is one of peculiar hardship. Nearly forty, who were in active service during the war, have been from fifteen to seventeen years in their present grade, and since the first five years have received no increase of pay. In the present state of the list they cannot look for promotion for several years. The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report for 1881, called attention to their unfortunate situation.

A BILL has been introduced by Mr. Browne, of Indiana, making it a crime, subject to fine and penalty, to mail, or cause to be mailed, any letter, postal card, pamphlet, newspaper, or any other document, containing anything concerning a lottery. If it is intended to follow up the war against lotteries this bill ought to pass. As it is now, the lottery business, which the Government by its action through the Post-Office Department declares to be illegal, is advertised in papers published under the very shadow of the capitol and distributed by the Post-Office Department which at the same time refuses to carry the letters of lottery companies. As we decline to publish lottery advertisements, in compliance with the laws of the State of New York, they are obliged to seek other channels of communication with the service.

THE chief clerks of the several bureaus of the Navy Department have united in an appeal to the sub-committee in charge of the Legislative appropriation bill for an increase of salary. Their present pay of \$1,800 per annum, is less by several hundred dollars than that allowed the chief clerks of bureaus, and in some divisions of the Treasury, War, or any other department of the Government. Their duties being similar it is difficult to see why this discrimination should be made and their petition should receive favorable consideration.

COPIES of vouchers sent to the Senate by Secretary Folger, in response to a resolution offered by Senator Van Wyck, [shows the following expenses incurred by the Department of Justice on account of the Star Route

trials: To George Bliss, special attorney, \$31,107.59; to William A. Cook, special attorney, \$3,449.18; to W. W. Kerr, special attorney, \$31,877; to R. T. Merrick, special attorney, \$17,500; to Benjamin H. Brewster, \$5,000; to Allen Pinkerton, detective, \$5,745; to A. M. Gibson, special assistant, \$5,000; to James M. Semple, detective, \$1,233; to H. H. Wells, \$808; to W. P. Wood, \$136; to W. W. Kirby, \$50; making a total of \$107,286.60. And yet no guilty man was punished! Surely, Court-martial law is not without its advantages; but imagine what would occur if such a bill for special services were allowed in the case of an Army or Navy delinquent?

SENATOR Edmunds, in presenting the bill for the relief of the survivors of the *Jeannette* in the Senate on Friday last, expressed his views as follows with reference to Arctic exploring: "I was opposed to the sending forth of that expedition, and I think I prophesied, because every man thinks he is a prophet himself, that we should be obliged to send another expedition to recover that lost one, and it turned out to be so. I have been of opinion for a long time that the advantages to be gained for science (and that is all there is to it, because practically navigation in those waters is out of the question) were altogether incommensurate with the loss of life and exposure of the brave men who were induced or who were willing to undertake such expeditions; but as it was undertaken under the auspices of the Government of the United States, I think we ought to make every reparation and provision reasonably in our power for the people who imperilled their lives and the representatives of those who lost their lives in that expedition."

THE disposition of the sub-committee on the Fortification bill is to cut down the appropriation for this purpose to the lowest possible limit. The two democratic members will recommend a total appropriation of \$100,000, being \$400,000 less than estimated for and over \$300,000 less than the appropriation last year. Mr. Horr, the republican member of the sub-committee, is in favor of appropriating the full amount, and will so urge in a speech before the full committee and if necessary before the House. As the policy of the appropriation committee is to curtail on all appropriation bills, he will doubtless find it necessary to make his argument before the House. As legislation goes nowadays, it does not follow, however, that the action of the committee will determine the amount of the appropriation. Conference committees seem to be the ruling elements in matters involving an increase or decrease of appropriations. While such a committee cannot go beyond the highest amount agreed to by one of the two houses, it can adopt the higher amount, and as experience, fortunately, has shown, very frequently does so. Should the House choose to give only \$100,000 for fortifications this year the Senate will doubtless amend by adding an increase. However, much probably depends upon the recommendations of the Foundry board and the action of the Military Committee on those recommendations, that is if the matter is referred to that committee, as is at present expected.

We are warned against speaking evil "of the powers that be, ordained of God." Mr. Robinson, member of Congress from Brooklyn, is unquestionably one of "the powers that be," but we are not prepared to admit that he is "ordained of God," lest, tempted beyond our strength, we abjure the faith once delivered to the saints. What is to be said of a man who can gravely refer to a display of fireworks on Coney Island, "gotten up by an Englishman imported for the occasion," as collateral evidence that after the English had expended their fury upon the poor Egyptians "the American tars were rushed in and the Egyptians used up?" However, a clown is part of the stock company of every circus, and so we suppose Mr. Robinson must be endured. If the gentleman in question has any serious desire to know exactly what part was taken by our Navy at Alexandria let him refer to the account given of it in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at the time, by one of our officers present at Alexandria. As Mr. Cox said, it will rebound to the credit of some men if the facts are known, and apart from the cheap talk of a demagogue, with which the resolution of inquiry is accompanied, there can be no harm in it. Every officer of our Navy is perfectly well aware of the constitutional provision which forbids the acceptance of foreign gifts without the permission of Congress, and the only objection is to Mr. Robinson's assumption, on the strength of street rumor, that this has been violated. As Commodore Baldwin has not returned at all, it is evident that he has not come home "gemmed all over with snuff boxes and diamonds."

We are free to say, in spite of Mr. Robinson, as we

have before said, that officers would consult their own interest, and the interests of the service, if they would uniformly decline foreign gifts, instead of receiving them subject to the approval of Congress. But it is clearly their right to take a different view of the matter, and Congress has as a rule granted the necessary permission. If Mr. Robinson will introduce a resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that no similar permissions be granted in future it will receive our approval; if he will only cease firing off his 100-ton guns in killing flies we will consent to almost anything in reason. Then the officers will understand the matter and can govern themselves accordingly.

THERE is no occasion to deny the "assertion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that Colonel J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, is opposing the confirmation of Colonel Murray as Surgeon General." The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has not made any such assertion. We did say, and we repeat it, that Colonel Baxter's friends opposed the confirmation. The question of seniority, as between Baxter and Murray, was raised in the Senate Committee, and for that reason the nomination went over. We have no sufficient authority for saying that Colonel Baxter took part in this opposition, and therefore have not said he did. It was quite within his privilege to do so, however, if he thought proper, as he unquestionably has the color of a claim on the score of seniority, and has some strong points in his favor for the nomination as Surgeon-General. But General Murray's name was sent in, and to his nomination no objection could be made, except on the score of personal preferences. It was within the President's constitutional privilege to nominate him, and he has been confirmed, as we have always contended that he would be. The Springfield *Republican* is mistaken when it states the contrary. A reference to the paragraph in which we referred to the fact that the question of seniority had been raised, will show that we then said: "We have no doubt of General Murray's confirmation."

THE gradual approach of a new fiscal year is reviving the hopes of the 21st U. S. Infantry that the regiment may be ordered East soon after July 1 next. Congress would do a graceful act if it should call for a report as to the length of years certain regiments have been retained at their present stations, and then make a special provision outside of the regular appropriation for Army transportation, to enable the transfers which justice and many other considerations demand.

THE New York *Tribune* quotes Captain Geo. F. Price, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on recruiting duty in New York, as saying; "Contrary to the general impression a large percentage of the enlistments in the Army is of men of American birth. The percentage of foreigners is small, and of these the Germans come first the Irish and English next. There are few Frenchmen and Scotchmen. We accept about one man in ten of those examined. Our standard is one of the highest in the world. Our cavalrymen on the plains are physically perfect, a splendid body of men, equal to the Queen's Life Guards, and better mounted, though the latter organization are mounted on American horses."

THE examinations for the ending of the first term of the year's course of the first and second class of the Fort Leavenworth School of Application will begin January 21, lasting ten days and conducted under the direction of the Staff of the School. The first class will be examined in Military Law, Administration and Supply Departments of the Army, Outposts, Field fortifications, Veterinary, Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Tactics, Physical Geography. The examination of the second class will comprise Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Geography, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Tactics.

CAPTAIN Wm. L. Foulk, 6th Cavalry, was placed on the retired list of the Army on Tuesday. This retirement will promote 1st Lieutenant Henry Perrine, 6th Cavalry, son of General Perrine of New York. Three vacancies are left on the retired list, but it is thought that they will be filled shortly.

THE first 6-inch steel hooped gun will probably be completed and ready for proof by the end of the present month. All of the forgings ordered for the guns of the new steel cruisers will be shipped to the United States from England by the middle of the present month.

GENERAL A. H. Terry, U. S. A., forbids in his command the use of cavalry horses in harness for any purpose whatever and under any circumstances.

THE NEW STEEL CRUISERS, AND THEIR ENGLISH CRITICS.

The best way of answering the attacks of certain English journals upon the designs of the steel cruisers, now building for our Government, is to compare them critically with vessels of similar classes in the principal navies of Europe; more particularly with recent constructions in the unarmored divisions of the French and English fleets. It can be shown that in most of the features to which attack has been so fiercely directed, our cruisers are superior to vessels of corresponding size and character in both the principal European navies.

In the first place it must be stated that these cruisers are not intended for the line of battle. They are simply unarmored cruisers for the protection and attack of commercial ships in time of war and to carry the flag to distant ports in time of peace. They are very properly designated as "the police of the Sea." Their function is rather to keep the peace than to make war. They must, of course, be able to defend themselves from enemies of approximate size and similar character and to escape by their speed from heavily armed ironclads of the enemy. It is therefore disingenuous and mere trifling with the subject, for English papers to say that they would be "defenceless against an ironclad." They are not intended to fight ironclads; nevertheless there are several very costly ironclads in the English navy whose crews would find themselves in a very bad box indeed, if they had to meet the *Chicago* in the open sea. She is far superior to many of the ships of the *Warrior* class, such as the *Hector*, the *Valiant*, the *Resistant* and *Defence*, in "end on" fire, and in the range and penetration of her guns. All these ships have only 4½ inch iron armor plating, while the *Chicago's* 8 inch long range rifles can pierce 9 inches of solid iron at 1,000 yards.

This is, however, aside from the main subject. There is no pretence that any of these cruisers could successfully meet an ironclad. What they are intended to do and what we think they can do, is to meet any vessel of their own size and class, with a fair prospect of success. The *Dolphin* has a displacement of 1,485 tons on a draught of 14½ feet. Her speed is to be 15 to 16 knots, and can probably be worked up to 17 on an emergency. The nearest vessel in the English Navy is the *Satellite*, of 1,420 tons displacement and 15 ft. draught. Her speed is only 11 knots on the measured mile. There are a large number of small vessels of the *Albatross* class ranging from 900 to 1,400 tons displacement, none of which would bear comparison for a moment with the *Dolphin* either in speed or power. None of them have over 12 knots speed and most only 11, while in armament they have only 64 pound M. L. R.'s, or at most 90 cwt. M. L.'s. The *Dolphin* could stand off, out of range of all their guns and pelt them to pieces with her long 6 in. B. L. R. Not one of them could touch her. All the British boats of this class are either of iron or composite build; we cannot, therefore, get any exact data for comparison of cost, the *Dolphin* being of steel throughout. The cost of the *Vestal* for hull and machinery is £60,600 sterling, while the *Dolphin* for same items costs \$315,000.

The Austrian Navy has a class of so-called corvettes, which come very close to the *Dolphin* in displacement; they are of 1,360 tons and 11 to 12 knots speed. The French have no vessels exactly like the *Dolphin*. Their third class cruisers are all of wood and have only a speed of 9 knots. The Germans have nothing between "corvettes" of about 2,000 tons and "gunboats" of 400 to 850 tons; and none of higher speed than 14 knots. We are safe then in concluding that, taken as a type of her class, the *Dolphin* is superior to anything as yet produced in European Navies.

We next come to the consideration of the cruisers *Atlanta* and *Boston*. Displacement 3,000 tons, speed estimated at 15 knots. Armament 2.8 in. B. L. R.; 6.6 in. B. L. R.; 8 in. Revolving Cannon. The rifles are admirably arranged for "end on" fire. These ships have a coal capacity of 580 tons, well placed for protection in the side bunkers; they can carry 200 tons additional, which will enable them to steam 2,500 miles at full speed or 5,300 at 10 knots per hour. They have also a good spread of canvas.

In the English Navy the *Active*, corvette, is of 3,080 tons displacement. Her speed is 14.97 on the measured mile; the *Volage* same displacement, speed 15.08. These vessels are the only ones that come close to the *Boston* and *Atlanta*. Their armament is very inferior, consisting only of 64-pounder M. L. R. They have no protection decks, a feature in which they are certainly much inferior to the *Boston* and *Atlanta*, whose machinery and boilers are protected by a deck of 1½ inches of steel below the water line.

The French have a number of second class unarmored cruisers, but they are all built of wood and are inferior

in speed and displacement. The *Dugay Trouin* is very close to the *Boston* in these particulars, being of 3,189 tons and having a speed of about 15 knots. She is built of iron, carries 430 tons of coal. Her armament consists of 5.7 3.8 in. B. L. R., of which one fires right ahead, and four are placed in projecting half turrets on the spar deck, with a train fore and aft close to the line of keel. This vessel is the latest production of French designers, and is unquestionably superior to anything of her size and class in Europe. Her hull is of iron, cased with two thicknesses of teak. Her length is 290 feet and her beam 42.6 in. In midship section also she is very like the *Boston*, having the same dead rise, but her top sides tumble home more, and her fore and aft lines are somewhat finer. The French are always in the van as regards grace and beauty of appearance in their war vessels. Taken as the leading type for her class, the *Dugay Trouin* presents a very interesting object for comparison with our second class cruisers; we, therefore, subjoin a tabular comparison of the leading features of the ships:

	Dugay.	Boston.
Length.....	290	270
Breadth.....	42.6	42
Depth.....	15.9	18
Draught, mean....	17	17.6
Screws.....	Single.	Single.
I. H. P.....	3740	3500
Displacement....	3180 tons.	3000 tons.
Speed.....	15 to 16 knots.	15 knots.
Armament.....	5 5½ in. B. L. R. 5 46 pdrs.	2 8 in. B. L. R. 6 6 in. " 8 in. Revolving.
Spread of canvas.	15,500 feet.	10,400 feet.
Protection deck..	None.	1½ in. steel.
Coal and supply in bunkers....	430 tons.	580 tons.

The French ship has a slight advantage in speed and spread of canvas, but this, we think, is more than counterbalanced by the *Boston's* decided superiority in armament and coal endurance, while her 1½ inch steel protective deck is a feature entirely absent in the French design.

There is another feature also in which the French are terribly defective—that is, in steam machinery. While adopting the compound system in their engines, in this design, they have stupidly adhered to the low pressure boilers. The *Dugay's* boilers are constructed to carry only 33 pounds of steam, while the engines have three cylinders for high pressure steam and three for low pressure. The consequence of this most absurd arrangement is obvious. They get no good of the compound system, the basis of which is high pressure steam. If they will persist in having low pressure boilers, what in earth do they want of high pressure cylinders? This is the old story that kept the English Navy ten years behind the age in regard to the compound system. They proved beyond question that the compound system gave no economy of fuel with the old low pressure boilers. It took them ten years to find out that compound engines meant utilization of *high pressure steam*. It is, to say the least, curious to see the French, at this late day, apparently adopting the compound system and leaving out its most essential feature.

Of course, using six cylinders with 33 lb. steam, to do the work of two cylinders, must only result in a frightful waste of fuel on account of the enormous amount of friction without any expansive force of steam to do the work. Still, the *Dugay Trouin* is a fine ship, and after a while they will doubtless supply her with boilers capable of producing steam at 100 lbs. pressure, and get some economy in their fuel consumption.

From the foregoing comparison with this finest ship of her class, we see that our Advisory Board have apparently made a decided hit in the design of the two second class cruisers, and if we can make nearly as good a showing for their "first class" effort in the design of the *Chicago*, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves and the country.

The *Chicago* may be briefly described as an unarmored, coal-protected, steel cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement and 15 knots speed; she is described at length in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of the 8th Sept. '83. This vessel has been made the subject of most bitter and hostile comment in the *Engineer*, an English journal of great pretensions to accurate knowledge on technical subjects. Her leading features are made the butt of ridicule. "There is no point in her design that cannot be condemned. She would be utterly defenceless against an ironclad. To go to sea in her would be to court destruction. Her engines are entirely unfit for any sea-going vessel, much less for a man-of-war. Her boilers are such as no English engineer, in possession of his mental faculties, would think for a moment of putting into an ocean steamer of any kind. As for her protective deck of 1½ inch steel, over the boilers and engines, they cannot see what possible object it is to

serve." It is too light for protection and too heavy for a deck. Her heavy guns "can never be used in action, for the reason, that they have no protection except paltry shields, which would be penetrated by all the modern machine-guns. Any vessel armed with such guns could prevent the 8 inch rifles of the *Chicago* from being fired," and so on.

There is not a single unarmored cruiser in the British Navy, which is not open to exactly the same remarks as to the subject of protection for their gun crews, and as to the protective deck, *Engineer* will probably be surprised to learn that it is of the same thickness, but much superior in form to the protective decks of several of the most recent additions to the British fleet. The protective deck of the *Shannon*, a vessel of over 5,000 tons displacement, and very nearly double the cost of the *Chicago*, is of 1½ inch iron, while the *Chicago* is of steel equal to two inches of iron. If 1½ inches of iron be considered good protection for the vitals of an English ship, it is not altogether unreasonable to assume that the same thickness of steel may have "some possible object" to serve in an American vessel of 500 tons less displacement.

But this is not all. The English Admiralty are now building on the Clyde three ships of nearly four thousand tons displacement each, and these ships are being fitted with steel protective decks of exactly the same thickness, and nearly the same form as that of the *Chicago*. This fact at once places the *Engineer's* criticism in its proper place.

We shall come to a tabular comparison presently of the *Chicago* with recent vessels of her class, but meantime we must deal with her more salient features, such as her engines and boilers, for which our English critic can find no language strong enough to express his contempt. The engines are beam engines, similar to those in use on the screw steamer *Louisiana*, the fastest vessel of the passenger line between New York and New Orleans.

The boilers are to be of the ordinary return flue tubular type, of circular form, and they are to be placed in fire brick settings, such as are in use in nearly all manufacturing establishments on land. They are to be capable of carrying an ordinary working pressure of 160 lbs. of steam to the inch, and are to burn either hard or soft coal, as may be most convenient. It is quite true that this class of engine is novel in its application to war vessels, but it has many advantages over the horizontal direct acting engine in the saving of space, and our vertical inverted form in the comparative safety from hostile shot or shell which it affords. It has been found to answer well in the *Louisiana*, and there is no real reason why they should not give as good performance in the *Chicago*.

As to the boilers, it is nonsense for the *Engineer* to say that they must prove a failure and that "to go to sea with such boilers is to court destruction." There are thousands of just such a type of boiler in use with high-pressure steam all over this country and the Canadas. In the salt regions of Michigan and Ontario this is the type of boiler in universal use in all the salt and lumber mills. The water in these localities is fully as strongly impregnated with salt as the sea water used in boilers of ocean steamers at sea, often carrying a much larger percentage. Yet there is no trouble found in working these boilers; they last as long as any boiler can be expected to last with reasonable care. Of course it will not do to allow any considerable crust to form on the inside of the boilers just over the furnaces. Neither can this be allowed with safety in any other kind of boiler, the ordinary marine fire box boiler least of all—while this type has many advantages—notably its simplicity and the possibility which its circular form gives for attaining great structural strength with the least possible weight and extent of material in the shape of stays, etc. Also in the fact that a much more perfect combustion of the fuel can be obtained in a fire brick furnace, than is possible in any kind of fire-box boiler; hence the possibility of using ordinary bituminous coal without the enormous waste which would accrue under the fire-box type. These boilers are also very much cheaper in first cost as well as in expense of repairs. It was certainly well worth while to try this type of boiler in one of the new vessels on account of the great economy likely to result from their adoption if they should prove a success, as we have very little doubt they will.

In comparing the *Chicago* with foreign cruisers it is somewhat difficult to find ships of near enough size and general features to give a fair subject of comparison. The first class unarmored cruisers of European navies are of much greater size and power. While the second-class are of much less. The English ships which come nearest to the *Chicago* in size are the *Bacchante*, *Boadicea* and *Euryalus*, unarmored, iron, wood-cased cruisers of 4,140 tons displacement. These ships have a speed of about the same as the *Chicago*, namely, 15 knots at sea; but they only carry 400 tons of coal in their bunkers as against the *Chicago's* 940 tons in the bunkers and 300 tons in other parts of the ship.

The armament of this class consists of two 4½ ton revolving guns and 14 similar guns on the broadside. These guns have very small armor piercing power unless they be fired with larger charges of powder than the guns were designed to carry. The guns, except two, are carried on the main deck and have only broadside range. The efficiency of the battery has been sacrificed to the safety and comfort of the crews; though it is very questionable whether in action a gun's crew, exposed in an open barbettes tower, is not really safer than the crews on the main deck of a broadside ship with a half inch iron or steel side only between them and the enemy's shot and shell fire. So far as the chances of being hurt by heavy shot or splinters, the men in the open barbettes have a decided advantage in their elevated position, and in the fact that shot may pass pretty close without actually hitting them. In the broadside battery the men must suffer from every shot

that strikes the ship's side anywhere near them. This was illustrated in the case of the glorious defence of the *Huascar* by the gallant Admiral Grau against two vessels of superior power. He was literally cut to pieces in the conning tower by splinters of the 4-inch armor. Had the Admiral been in an open barquette or an unprotected bridge, it is by no means impossible that he might have escaped the shot which hit the tower and caused his death.

This is now becoming so well recognized by the most experienced naval officers of the French and English fleets that all the most recent designs of cruisers of the first class have the open barquette as a leading feature. The utter ignorance of this leading fact displayed by the writer in *Engineer*, where he speaks with such contempt of the unprotected position of the *Chicago's* gun crews, is alone sufficient to deprive that paper's review of any real value in the eyes of well informed naval men. Capt. Lord Ohas. W. D. Beresford, the hero of Alexandria, one of the pluckiest and most enterprising post captains in the British service, in a recent letter to the *London Times* says: "The French give it as their opinion, founded on actual practice, that the proportion of hits between a barquette and a broadside ship coming into range, passing at 60 yards and going out of range, is three to one in favor of the barquette."

So convinced are the English naval authorities, at length, of this long recognized fact, that they are adopting it in the two first class armor belted cruisers, *Impérieuse* and *Wasp*, now being built for their government, at an estimated cost of over two million dollars each. To return to our comparison of the *Chicago*, we have shown how superior she is to the *Bacchante* class of English ships, which come nearest to her in size and cost. There is another class of ships in the English service which have to be considered, namely, the *Iris* and *Mercury*, though they are more properly despatch vessels, built entirely for speed and carrying only a very light armament. These ships are built of mild steel. They are of 3,750 tons displacement, and draw 19 feet 9 inches of water. They have both developed the extraordinary speed of 18½ knots per hour. They carry 500 tons of coal in the bunkers, and 200 tons extra when required. Their armament is composed of ten 64 pound rifles, mounted, four on each broadside and one each on the poop and fore-castle. The guns have no protection, except the bulwarks of 3 inch iron. They are placed on the spar deck. These vessels could not attempt an encounter with any vessel armed with long range armor-piercing guns, such as those proposed to be carried by our cruisers. Their use is mainly to prevent the running of blockades by fast merchant steamers, and carry small stores or despatches to distant stations in time of war. They are very costly ships.

To get a close comparison with the *Chicago* is not easy. The second class cruisers of the French Navy are mostly of wood, and only 3,500 tons displacement, or thereabout; while the first class are from 5,500 to 6,000 tons. We are, therefore, forced into a comparison with the *Boudicca* class of English vessels as the nearest in size of all the European ships:

	Boudicca Class.	Chicago.
Displacement.....	4140 tons.	4500 tons.
Draught.....	23.5 feet.	20.6 feet.
Speed.....	15 to 16 knots.	15 knots.
Coal capacity in bunkers only..	400 tons.	940 tons.
Coal protection at sides of ship...	3 to 8 feet.	5 to 9 feet.
Protective deck..	None.	1½ in. steel.
Armament.....	16 4½ ton. 7 inch M. L. R. 2 68 pdrs.	4 8 in. B. L. R. 8 6 in. B. L. R. 2 5 in. B. L. R.
Weight of shot from whole battery.....	1940 lb.	1920 lb.
Weight of shot in end on fire....	236 lb.	1,000 lbs.
Armor penetration.....	4 to 5 in.	9 inches.
Complement of men.....	350	300

We thus see that in all the essential features of ships of their class and size, our new cruisers bear favorable comparison with the best and latest productions of European designers, and that *Engineer* has exhibited such complete ignorance of naval construction, actually now going on under his eyes at home, as to deprive his criticism of any professional value whatever.

M. P. HAYES.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Geo. K. Spencer, 19th Inf., will report to General Augur, at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for retirement; Capt. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, is granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for 17 days extension; Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Infantry, will report in New York City, to conduct recruits to the Department of Dakota; Second Lieutenant F. P. Avery, 3d Infantry, is granted four months' leave; Leave has been extended to Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., for one month; 1st Lieut. Wm. Krampe, 3d Inf., two months; 2d Lieut. Wm. Black, 24th Inf., one month; 2d Lieut. H. B. Moore, Jr., 20th Inf., one month; 1st Lieut. Jas. Parker, 4th Cav., seven days; and 3d Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf., seven days. (S. O. Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Thirty colored recruits have been ordered to the Department of Texas for the 10th Cavalry. (S. O. Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

On Friday the House took up the private calendar and commenced with the Fitz John Porter bill. Messrs. Slocum and Lyman spoke in its favor and Mr. Steele against it. It was finally decided to devote Saturday to debate upon the bill, as about twenty members have signified a desire to speak. Vote upon it will not be reached until next week, when it is expected to pass the House by a two-thirds vote.

REGULAR BRIGADE AT STONE RIVER.

COLONEL Frederick Phisterer, late adjutant 2d Battalion 18th U. S. Infantry, and now Asst. Adjutant General of the State of New York, has published an account of the part taken by the Regular Brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps, the Army of the Cumberland, in the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., from Dec. 31st, 1863, to Jan. 3d, 1863, inclusive. This brigade was commanded by Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd, 18th U. S. Inf., as senior officer, and consisted of the 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, commanded by Major John H. King. The 1st Battalion of the 16th Infantry: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 1st Battalion, and Company B, 2d Battalion; Major A. J. Slemmer commanding. The 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, of the 1st, and A and D, of the 3d Battalion; Major J. N. Caldwell in command. The 2d Battalion of the 18th Infantry: Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, of the 2d, and B, C, E, and F, of the 3d Battalion; commanded by Major Frederick Townsend. The 1st Battalion of the 19th Infantry: Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F; Major S. D. Carpenter commanding. Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery, commanded by 1st Lieutenant F. L. Guenther.

Major and Brevet Col. Francis L. Guenther, 2d Artillery, is the only one of these officers now on the active list of the Army. He received his brevet of major for gallant and meritorious service at Stone River, and Gen. Shepherd received his brevet of brigadier general for the same engagement, and Major Caldwell that of lieutenant colonel for Murfreesboro. Of the other officers belonging to this brigade, twelve, besides Col. Guenther, are still in the Service on the active list, viz.: Anson Mills, Horace Jewett, Charles Wickoff, R. E. A. Crofton, R. E. Kellogg, W. J. Wedemeyer, D. W. Benham, Henry Douglas (who was wounded at Stone River), Gilbert S. Carpenter, Henry R. Mizner, Henry B. Freeman, Wm. H. Bisbee, and J. A. Fessenden. On the retired list are: O. L. Shepherd, John H. King, wounded at Stone River; J. N. Caldwell, Thos. T. Brand, Merrill N. Hutchinson, and A. B. Thompson, who was also wounded in the battle. Orville, Occleston, Semple, R. H. Gray, Slemmer, Bartholomew, R. L. Morris, S. I. Dick, Fetterman, Radcliff, W. F. Arnold, Waggoner, C. F. Miller, and Dr. Webster Linsley have since died in the Service. Of the part taken by the brigade in the battle, Col. Phisterer says: "The loss of the Army in killed and wounded was about 20 per cent. of the force in action; the loss of the brigade in killed and wounded was 37 per cent. of its strength in action. The effective force of the Army in the battle was, all told, 43,400 officers and men; the effective force of the brigade taken into action was, all told, 1,566 officers and men, or 3.6 per cent. of the strength of the Army; while the loss of killed and wounded of the brigade is 6.6 per cent. of that of the Army. Only two brigades in the whole Army report a larger loss of killed and wounded than the Regular Brigade; both were about 200 men stronger than that brigade, and suffered losses before and after the 31st December, while the loss of the Regulars was all on that day; the brigades were Carlin's, of the right wing, loss 627—but lost on the 30th 175 men, and a few more after the 31st; Grose's, of the left wing, 585—but lost before the 31st 10 men, and on the 3d of January, the brigade report states, met with a severe loss, not as large as on the 31st, however. These figures tell the tale, and it is doubtful if in any other engagement of the war any organization under similar circumstances suffered as large a loss. The total number of men received by the General Government in its Armies during the war, for various periods, was 2,859,133; these, reduced to a three years' standard, would make 2,320,272 men. The average effective number of each 1,000 men in service has been computed at 693 men; this, applied to the number of men of the three years' standard, would, in round numbers, give an effective force of 1,608,000 men. The total losses of the war, as near as it can be done with incomplete returns, has been computed to be: Killed in action, 44,238, or about 1.9 per cent. of the effective force; wounded in action, 230,000, or about 12 per cent. of the effective force; while the Regular Brigade lost on the 31st of December alone: Killed in action, 94, or 6 per cent. of its effective strength; wounded in action, 489, or 31 per cent. of its effective strength. Of course, the above computations can be applied only in a general way, inasmuch as after 1861 the actual number of men in the United States Service, on an average, was, in round numbers, only about 850,000 per year. The dead of the brigade were buried in front of the position held by it nearly throughout the battle; the intention was to erect a monument over their remains, and officers and men subscribing liberally, a large sum was collected—about \$4,000. The dead heroes rest now at the same point in the National Cemetery, established by the General Government; and on the 12th of May, 1883, a monument made by the sculptor, Launt Thompson, was erected over their resting-place."

PROMOTION FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE can be no doubt that Senator Plumb's bill which confers rank as well as pay and emoluments after sixteen years' service in one grade below that of major is the best general bill for the Army that is now before Congress. In the artillery, which is the slowest branch of the service for promotion, it can be seen by the records that sixteen years was a maximum average limit as to time in which a captaincy was obtained, before the war. Therefore, sixteen years ought to be sufficient now, and why should it not be, if the engineer and ordnance men can get their captaincies in fourteen years, unless sooner promoted?

As to the assertions sometimes heard, that rank given

in this way in the line would tend to complicate or mix up duties, we cannot see how it would. An officer may be a captain or a major in the Army while he is a lieutenant or a captain of such or such a regiment until a vacancy is found for him.

There are yet plenty of officers in the line with the brevet rank of captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel, who are only lieutenants: these men are best known (though, of course, not officially) by their brevet titles, and not long ago they wore the shoulder straps of their brevet rank, but no one is aware that this produced any particular confusion. Each officer knew his place. And again, since promotion is bound to be extremely slow for the next fifteen to twenty years, unless, indeed, in the event of a war, why not choose the lesser of two evils, if they be evils? Unless rank is thus conferred the line must necessarily continue to be oppressed by injustice, and this will get worse and worse for yet many a year to come. A young assistant surgeon, twenty-five years of age, or thereabouts, for example, reaching in five years, as he does, the rank of captain, has the right to turn out of his quarters, and in all other respects take precedence of a line officer, possibly, of double his years, with a grown up family around him, it may be, and who may have actually seen from five to six times the service that the doctor has, as a commissioned officer. This is not only possible, I repeat, but certain to happen, and if there be any justice in the world this can not be right. Therefore, I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to use your strong influence in order that now, since a disposition already exists in Congress to right a wrong of long standing, this just bill of Senator Plumb may become a law. The same appeal is made to each and every officer of the line below a major, so that each, with his little or much, may contribute to the desired end. Let the line be united for once; now is our opportunity.

LYCURGUS.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE IN HYSTERICS.

THE following resolution offered in the House by Mr. Robinson, of N. Y., several days since, was reported favorably by the Naval Committee, on Tuesday, and after some remarks by Messrs. Cox, Robinson and Keifer, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to inform this House whether any officer of the Navy has received or accepted any gift or present from any king, prince, or foreign state without the consent of Congress and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy communicate to this House whether the officers and sailors of the United States ever rendered any service to the British navy in the recent bombardment or occupation of Alexandria in Egypt together with all correspondence relating thereto now in the possession of the Department.

In explanation of the resolution Mr. Cox made the following remarks:

"The gentleman from New York, my colleague [Mr. Robinson], who presented the resolutions to the House and asked their reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs, states that he is advised that one of the officers of the Navy has boasted of receiving a present from a foreign Government. It is within my own knowledge that one officer at least has received a very valuable present from, I think, the Government of Sweden and Norway; but he has very properly asked the consent of Congress to accept it. The answer to this resolution may in this regard vindicate a very meritorious officer. As to the second resolution and the assistance which our Navy may have given at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, it is within my own knowledge that there were some officers, American officers, who performed very valuable services at the time of that bombardment. If any one has assisted the British wrongfully, or against the ordinary rules of neutrality between nations, I would like that the facts should come out, so that we may know who are deserving and who are not. I introduced the other day a joint resolution giving the thanks of this Congress to Colonel Charles C. Long, who went into Alexandria during the bombardment and conflagration and who rescued our consulate and did more than any other person in saving that city from conflagration. Although this resolution was not intended by the gentleman who introduced it to reach all these cases, I think it will redound to the honor of some men if the correspondence shall become known. And if any person connected with our Navy may be subject to reproach by reason of that correspondence, surely we ought to know it."

Mr. W. E. Robinson, known to the daily press as the "tail twister," followed Mr. Cox in a speech as follows:

I wish to say simply a word or two. I presume there will be no objection to the passage of these resolutions. I understand, Mr. Speaker, the charge has been made that our officers, marines, and men connected with our Navy made themselves conspicuous and obnoxious in aiding England in slaughtering the Egyptians. This charge has been met with a quasi denial. This matter was up in this House during the last session. I had introduced a resolution similar to this, but before the committee had acted upon it the Secretary of the Navy, anticipating the action of the committee, sent in a communication which did not bring down the facts to the date of the bombardment. While the communication of the Secretary of the Navy was a quasi denial that our troops had taken any part with England in that bombardment, it did not meet the question. The matter was not properly presented to the Secretary, as it will be by these resolutions. So general was the belief that this thing had been done that in the exhibition of fire-works at Manhattan Beach, on Coney Island, where, as gentlemen know, they have had costly and brilliant displays of pyrotechnics, at the conclusion of this exhibition, which, by the way, was gotten up by an Englishman imported for the occasion, it was represented that when England was slaughtering honest Egyptians who had some idea of liberty, perhaps they had read of Washington, it was represented

that after the English had expended their fury upon these poor Egyptians the American tars were rushed in and the Egyptians used up.

If that is what our Navy has been doing, if we have no other use for it than to aid tyrants, let us call them home and set them to hoeing potatoes or raising corn. I object to such a use of our American Navy abroad. Although the charge that our officers and men had rendered such assistance has been met with the quasi denial to which I have referred, the British admiral in London—at the Lord Mayor's dinner, I think—rendered his homage to our American Navy, who obeyed him as servants on that occasion and helped him to do his disgraceful work. The charge is either true or false, and we are entitled to know the facts.

As to the other part of the resolution it has been stated and not denied—indeed I believe it has been openly acknowledged—that an officer of the United States who was present at the inauguration of another tyrant in another country made himself so agreeable to the tyrant that he was rewarded by the Czar with a snuff box (which he does not use, I believe) gemmed with diamonds, worth \$15,000. This has been published abroad as if it were a graceful act. What did our ancestors do? They provided that no person in the employment of the United States should receive any gift from any foreign government. Even a wreath of roses thrown by direction of a foreign power upon the coffin of a dead servant of this country was a violation of the Constitution. Though it has thus been provided in our Constitution that "no person holding any office of profit or trust under them (the United States) shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state," such as our American Minister has recently received from the University of Edinburgh—a clear violation of the Constitution, though I do not wonder at it because he is more an Englishman than American—these things are going on from day to day; and such apathy has been exhibited on the part of the United States that officers of the Government do not hesitate to publish it abroad that they have violated in this respect the mandate of the Constitution. Here is an American commodore sent to Russia to witness the inauguration of perhaps the greatest tyrant in the world, and he comes home gemmed all over with snuff boxes and diamonds—the insignia of the worn out splendor of tyranny—and calls upon the people of the United States to sanction what was done in violation of the Constitution. This snobbery, this imitation of the ways and manners of tyrants abroad, has dishonored the service of our Government. We demand that the public servants shall obey the Constitution and shall not hobnob with tyrants, making the world believe, as it does believe, that the destiny of this great country is to "play second fiddle" to all the despots of the world.

WILHELM'S MILITARY DICTIONARY.

FORT BIDWELL, Jan. 4, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your edition of December 8, 1883, in the "Answers to Correspondents," you state that "strangely enough Wilhelm's Military Dictionary contains nothing about a unit, not even a tactical unit." Although these terms do not appear under the heading "Unit," they are fully treated in the article, "Organization," as are also other units known in the service.

I am engaged in a revision of my Dictionary, and all such terms as those referred to, which are treated under another heading, will be inserted and reference made to the subjects under which they appear. THOS. WILHELM, U. S. A.

DISADVANTAGES OF OUR NAVY-YARDS.

THE disadvantages of our several Navy-yards are thus set forth in the report of the Navy-yard Commission:

Marine Island.—A fleet at the Golden Gate could blockade it. The immediate approaches to the yard are without defenses. Abounding in the finest timber lands, California is deficient in the supplies of coal so essential to a navy of the present day, and to warfare on the ocean. Mechanics are scarce, and for any work beyond the current needs of the yard the labor would have to be brought from San Francisco, a distance of 26 miles, at no little expense and loss of time. There are no private establishments nearer than San Francisco, for repairing ships and engines, to supplement the Government's very limited plant. The supply of water is limited.

Portsmouth.—The anchorage in the lower bay and in the vicinity of the yard is not good. The rapid tides and narrow channel often render it difficult of access for the long ships of the present day. The skilled labor and materials for iron or steel ship and engine building are wanting. Being but two and a half miles from navigable waters, off the coast, it is within easy range of modern ordnance. It is exposed to attack from the left bank of the river. It is easily blockaded. Fogs prevail there during certain seasons of the year.

Boston.—In the present defenceless condition of our harbors, the Navy-yard of Boston, in common with nearly all others, could easily be destroyed. An iron-clad may lie in Broad Sound in not less than 4 fathoms water, and be within four and one-half miles of the yard; hence it is too near the seaboard. To maintain an adequate depth of water on the frontage requires occasional dredging, though to no great extent. During the spring and summer months fogs are more or less prevalent. The yard is too much crowded in by the mercantile community and too closely surrounded by buildings of an inflammable character. This greatly increases the risks of loss of public property by fire.

New London.—The cost of erecting defensive works to secure the harbor of New London would be very great. The naval station is open to attack from the land side to the eastward, and the population to supply defenders is sparse. It is easily blockaded. The channel, though deep, is narrow, the average width of the 24-foot curves in front of the station being only 402 feet; while the Chicago, not the largest class of steamer recommended by the Advisory Board, is 319 feet long. The average width between the 27-foot curves is 274 feet. Though the channel admits of the entrance of heavy-draught ships, yet by reason of its narrowness it is difficult for them to turn to come down, and for the same cause ships cannot anchor in the stream, as they would have no room to swing to their anchors or moorings; and they would, moreover, obstruct the navigation of

the river. To dredge out the channel to a width sufficient for these purposes would involve heavy expense even if blasting were not required, which is probable. The skilled labor for iron shipbuilding is wanting in the surrounding population. Most of the materials which enter into iron shipbuilding must be brought from a distance. The rocky character of much of the ground is a grave objection to the site. It has no plant and could not be legally sold, as its title depends on its use for naval purposes.

New York.—From a depth of 23 or 29 feet of water off Coney Island the distance to the yard is about eight and three-quarter miles. That depth of water admits the approach of ironclads of the heaviest draught, and the distance is within the range of the modern guns of high power. The proximity of this yard to the sea might furnish a pretext to a hostile fleet to open fire upon the city, to the destruction of all public and private buildings in its neighborhood, hence it is too near the sea. As we have no fortifications capable of keeping out a resolute enemy, this yard would fall an easy prey to a fleet that had run the pass of the Narrows. It is too much crowded in by the mercantile community, and consequently exposed to danger in case of fire. The ice in the rivers and bay is often a cause of serious embarrassment. There is no good anchorage in the immediate vicinity of the navy yard. Ships drawing 23 feet would not run the risk of crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at low water. Fogs frequently obscure the landmarks, though not to the same extent they do further east. The yard has but one dry dock. Dredging will be required, though to a far less extent than heretofore.

League Island.—It is easily blockaded. Being 70 miles up the river, it is further from the sea than could be wished. It is approached by a devious and uncertain channel. The channel is obstructed by floating ice in the winter, to the frequent and serious embarrassment of navigation. The expense of building up this yard to the proportions contemplated by the present plans of the Department would be very great.

Washington.—It is easily blockaded by an enemy controlling Chesapeake Bay. It is too remote from the sea. The channel to the yard has for years past been filling rapidly, until but 18 feet can now be carried through a tortuous channel to the principal wharf at mean high water. The process of silting up is going on continuously. This defect can, however, be remedied by opening a proper channel, and though this will require a considerable expenditure, it would greatly increase the area of the yard, and its healthfulness; while the value of the land reclaimed would probably equal the cost: some dredging would even then be required, but could not involve any material expense.

Norfolk.—It is easily blockaded. An enemy's squadron lying at Lynnhaven Bay could blockade not only Norfolk but Richmond, Baltimore, and Washington. A British squadron did this prior to and during the war of 1812. This fact suggests the question of the military necessity of a ship canal between the head of Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River. In times past it had been visited by yellow fever, and may be so visited again. The skilled labor in iron shipbuilding is wanting, and there would be difficulty in procuring such labor to meet any sudden demand for extra work. The channel in front of the yard is narrower, and the anchorage more contracted than is desirable for a great naval dockyard. Its area is insufficient, though it can, at small cost, be extended towards the south. There are no dry docks, machine shops, or shipyards in the neighborhood, belonging to private parties, of which the Government could avail itself in an emergency.

Pensacola.—The establishment of a yard at this point was recommended when piracy prevailed in the West Indies, and when vessels of war were propelled by the winds and carried small guns of short range. The complete revolution in the methods of conducting naval warfare have rendered this yard of little account. Its geographical position puts it out of the range of usefulness save in the event of a war where the theatre of operations would lie in the Gulf of Mexico or the West Indies. It is afflicted with an occasional visitation of yellow fever. It has no marketable value, nor could it be used for other Government purposes.

Key West.—By the Southwest Channel a squadron of the heaviest iron-clads drawing as much as 27 feet can approach within easy range of the station, say within two and a half miles, and destroy it. The defence of the place by permanent works has been practically abandoned. There is a great scarcity of potable water, and the island is occasionally visited by yellow fever. At present it is cut off from all communication with the mainland except by boats. The product of the soil does not sustain the inhabitants. Skilled workmen and materials of all kinds for repairing and outfitting ships must be imported.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, Jan. 16.

STUDIES have been resumed, with the classes rearranged in accordance with their standing as determined by the examinations just finished. The colored cadet came out 3 in English studies and 11 in mathematics, in a class of more than 100 members. If he should gain a little, or even hold his own, throughout the course, he may have the honor of being the first colored officer of engineers.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Lieut. J. P. J. Augur, U. S. N., were held here at 2.30 p. m., on last Saturday. Lts. G. B. Davis, Reed, and Price, of the Army, and Lts. Spires, Kelly, and Haufman, of the Navy, acted as pall bearers. Company D, U. S. Corps of Cadets, commanded by Lieut. Casey, formed the escort of honor, and the Corps of Cadets, under command of Captain Gillette, attended in side-arm.

Will Carleton gave a lecture to the Corps Cadets in the chapel on last Saturday evening; subject, "The Golden Horse." The lecture was interesting throughout, and was much enjoyed by the cadets. They are almost entirely excluded from opportunities for seeing or hearing plays, operas, lectures, art exhibitions, etc., in which the general public is interested, and which contribute so much to the education of the people. Their advantages in these respects are fewer than at any other institution of learning in the country, and a course of good lectures during the winter months on social or literary subjects would be of immense advantage to them.

We are glad to see that our Superintendent is mentioned as one of the prominent candidates for the next brigadier generalship. We hope that he will get it, but do not want him relieved from duty here.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, D. T.

THE ball given by Major Krause on New Year's night was one of the most delightful affairs ever enjoyed at this post. The officers were in full uniform, and the toilets of the ladies would vie with those worn at your Academy of Music balls in New York. The Fort Sully "Social Club" is flourishing.

So is the Variety Troupe, which gave an excellent performance at the post Music Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 4, which was well patronized.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MAJOR-General Hancock and party arrived here this morning, and visited Department Headquarters, the post of San Antonio, and the quartermaster's depot, escorted by Gen. T. M. Vincent, Col. Elmer Otis, and Captain Simpson, depot quartermaster. The entire party seemed to be in excellent health, although the General did not look as stout as the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him at Governor's Island.

San Antonio was in gala attire for the occasion. The weather was magnificent, and all seemed to enjoy it and the beautiful scenery about the post and city.

For want of funds, but few improvements are going on here just now—only such as can be pushed forward by enlisted men and ordinary labor. Capt. Simpson, depot quartermaster, keeps things moving at a lively rate, and seems to be everywhere at once. He is a general favorite with everybody here.

Under the able management of Gen. Vincent, the Department runs smoothly along, as though the major general commanding was present in person instead of at Chicago.

While the weather was yesterday and is to-day beautiful, for the previous ones we cannot say as much, as it has been terribly cold; and our houses not being built to withstand northern winters, you can easily imagine how humanity hereabouts shivered. Water pipes bursting in every direction, wood very scarce, and our blood thin, it was a very serious matter for some, at least, to keep from freezing.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

THE officers of 2d U. S. Artillery, stationed at Washington Barracks, issued about 850 cards for a ball on the evening of January 14. The quarters of the Light Battery were transformed into a most brilliant ball-room for the occasion—very handsomely, and indeed, artistically decorated with bunting, silk flags, sabres, arranged in quaint and effective designs—bugles, drums and an abundance of potted plants. The company offices and dining rooms were also utilized and made very handsome with tasteful decorations.

Owing to illness in the garrison there were comparatively few ladies who were able to help in receiving. But Mrs. Graves did the honors most gracefully, assisted by Mrs. Ayres and Mrs. Throckmorton.

Among the many present—nearly six hundred—were General and Mrs. Sherman, General and Mrs. Villet, General and Mrs. Dunn, Col. Benjamin, Mrs. Robeling, Mrs. Rickerts, Mrs. Robely Evans, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Duval, General Reynolds, Misses Mollie, West, Throckmorton, Ayres, Watkins, Heap, Ricketts, Carroll, Gitting, and from Baltimore, Lodor; Fort Monroe, Gibson, Billings, Alexander Silvey, Blacklock, Poor, Sears; Messrs. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Webb, Addison, Kerr, Slocum, and many other prominent society people, whom it will be impossible to enumerate.

The Army and Navy were well represented. Barney, Gifford, Canfield, Gaines, Nash, Wilson, Robinson, Reynolds, Lodor, Cator, Price, Barrell, Fox, Harlow, and I think worthy of note, that more gentlemen than ladies were present.

I wish it were possible for me to give a description of a few at least of the toilets of ladies, which with the striking uniforms of the officers, and the dark dress suits of the civilians, combined to form a most harmonious whole. I can safely add that it was generally conceded by every one present to be a perfect success, and one of the most handsomest entertainments ever given in Washington.

THE DEAD OF THE JEANNETTE.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has sent instructions to Commodore Upshur relative to the reception of the remains of the De Long party, which will reach New York about the 15th prox. The Commodore is requested to take such steps as may be proper for the appropriate reception of the remains and their further transportation from the steamer, with an escort, through the streets of New York city to the Brooklyn Bridge and over the same to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where they will be deposited, awaiting instructions as to their final disposition. In addition to such officers as the Commodore may select, Chief Engr. George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Lieut. John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., and possibly others, will be ordered by the Department to report for the purpose of taking part in the reception. Such societies or organizations as may desire to participate in the reception will be at liberty to do so. The Department will make suitable arrangements for the final interment of the deceased whose remains are not taken charge of by relatives or friends, and it is expected that the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Md., will be selected for that purpose.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Alert, 2d Lieut. O. H. McClellan, comdg, Tom's River, N. J.; Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.; Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.; Cifaz, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.; Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.; Crawford, (out of commission); Coze, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York; Dallas, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Portland, Me.; Dexter, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.; Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, New York; Discover, Engineer E. P. Webb, in charge, Savannah, Ga.; Ewing, 1st Lieut. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Baltimore, Md.; Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.; Galtlin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.; Grant, Capt. Joseph Irish, comdg, New York; Guthrie, 1st Lieut. J. H. Rogers, comdg, Baltimore, Md.; Hamilton, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.; Hartley, 2d Lieut. David A. Hall, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.; Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.; McCulloch, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, comdg, Charleston, S. C.; McLane, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Galveston, Tex.; Menahan, 1st Lieut. John Dennett, comdg, Fort Monroe, Va.; Bibb, 1st Lieut. W. E. Kilgore, comdg, Oswego, N. Y.; Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.; Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.; Stevens, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, New Bern, N. C.; Seward, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss.; Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.; Saville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth, N. J.; Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.; Woodbury, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Eastport, Me.; Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, New York; Forward, 1st Lieut. John Brann, comdg, Mobile, Ala.; Fenwick, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER asks: B. is drawing a pension from the U. S. for injury in line of duty in the U. S. Army. B. says that he can draw his pension in England through the American consul. D. says, no, it cannot be done. Ans.—Certainly, it can.

TOGUS asks: 1. Who were the ten captains of the 1st U. S. Infantry June, 1821? 2. Who was the predecessor of Colonel Wm. Lindsay, 2d U. S. Artillery, as colonel of that regiment? Ans.—1. John Jones, W. C. Board, J. H. Gale, R. K. Call, W. V. Cobbs, Gus. Loucise, T. F. Smith, T. Cross, J. H. Webb and W. H. Kerr. 2. Colonel N. Townsend was appointed Colonel 2d Artillery June 1, 1821, but the appointment was negatived by the Senate May 22, 1822, and he was reappointed Colonel and Paymaster General from May 8, 1822. From 1822 to 1832 the regiment had no colonel, but was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Lindsay was promoted its Colonel April 26, 1832.

J. P. M. asks information as to appointments at the Military Academy at West Point. Ans.—The several requirements are contained in a printed circular, a copy of which you can doubtless obtain by writing to the "Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y."

W. S. W. asks: 1. Are civilians employed as clerks, or as paymasters' clerks, at Army posts? 2. If so, what age and requirements are necessary to obtain the above positions. 3d. To whom is application made for such positions? Ans.—1. There are no special requirements, generally, over 21 years of age, and liberal education. 2. The quartermaster, paymaster, etc., as the case may be, usually select his own employees, subject in some cases to the approval of higher authority.

CURIOUS asks: When will Adjutant General Drum be retired, and who succeeds him as Adjutant General, and how long will the latter hold the position? Ans.—General Drum will be retired for age May 23, 1889, and will be succeeded by General J. C. Kelton, who will be 64 on the 21st of June, 1892.

G. T. P. says: 1. A man discharged for disability, afterwards enlists under an assumed name, and becomes disabled in line of duty, is he entitled to a pension, provided he had at time of his second enlistment recovered from the disability from which he suffered in his first service? 2. Is it the duty of a company commander to discharge a man whom he knows has served before and had been discharged for disability? Ans.—1. If the man was passed as sound on his second enlistment and became disabled in the line of duty he would if discharged on that account be entitled to a pension under the circumstances as stated. 2. A company commander does not discharge, but if he discovered fraud in the enlistment of any of his men it would be his duty to represent the facts to the proper authority.

POST CLERK asks: Why should the War Department object to "type writers" (see decision published last week.) Ans.—The objection is only to the use of the type writer in writing out sentences of courts-martial. Such sentences should be written out by Judge Advocates of Courts in their own handwriting.

D. M. L. asks: When was General R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., born? Ans.—In August, 1840.

LINCOLN RANK asks: 1. Who were the members of the court which tried Captain D. P. Hancock, 7th U. S. Infantry, in 1873? 2. To what company of his regiment did he then belong? 3. When were Captains Bryant, 6th, and Hancock, 7th, promoted majors, respectively? 4. When was Captain Logan, 7th Inf., killed, and what company was he commanding at the time? 5. Who were the members of the court which recently tried Captain McKibbin, 15th Infantry? Ans.—1. Col. Geo. Sykes, 20th Inf.; Lieut.-Colonels C. O. Gilbert, 7th Inf., D. Heston, Jr., 6th Inf.; Major N. B. Switzer, 2d Cav.; Captains H. G. Thomas, 20th Inf.; C. C. Rawns, D. W. Benham, G. L. Browning, 7th Inf., members. Lieut. F. C. Gragan, 2d Cav. Judge-Advocate. 2. Company A. 3. October 7, 1874, and October 24, 1874. 4. August 9, 1877; Company A. 5. Cois, G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf., and C. O. Gilbert, 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Colonels P. F. Swaine, 15th Inf.; W. A. Rucker, Dep. P. M. Gen.; J. M. Moore, Dep. Q. M. Gs.; Majors S. Beck, A. G.; W. C. Spencer, Surgeon; G. M. Brayton, 15th Inf., and G. B. Penrose, C. S., members, and Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate.

NONVOLK asks: According to par. 189, Upton's Tactics, the guide of each subdivision in column, when marching in common or quick time, does not execute the "support" or "right shoulder arms." Can this principle be extended to company drill, except when marching in column of platoons? It is a common occurrence throughout the Army and Marine Corps to see a company acting singly, and marching company front with its guide at "carry arms" when the other men are at the position of "support" or "right shoulder arms." How do you reconcile the above with the requirements of par. 189, Upton's Tactics? I hold that a company, acting singly, cannot, under any circumstances, be considered as being in column so long as it retains its formation of company front. Ans.—A company, a though drilling singly, must still be regarded as one of the units or subdivisions of a battalion, and therefore, when marching in line, par. 189, so far as it relates to subdivisions in column, governs, and the guide should hold his musket at carry.

CONSTANT READER asks: What does the word echelon mean? Ans.—It is a military term applied to certain arrangement of troops, where several divisions are drawn up in parallel lines, each to the right or the left of the one preceding it, like "stepped"; so that no two are on the same alignment. Each division, by marching directly forward, can form a line with that in advance of it. There are two sorts of echelon—direct and oblique, the former of which is used in an attack or retreat.

T. M. asks: Would a man, previously dishonorably discharged by sentence of a general court, and enlisting again without permission under an assumed name, be again dishonorably discharged if the facts became known? Ans.—He would likely be discharged under such a condition of facts, for having enlisted under false pretences, but the discharge would not necessarily be a "dishonorable" one, technically speaking.

A NEW COAST SURVEY STEAMER.

The launch of the new Coast Survey steamer *Carille P. Patterson*, from the ship yard of James D. Leary, Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, was a complete success. A number of invited guests were present from New York and elsewhere, including Prof. Hilgard, Commodore Uphur, Commanders Kane and Watson; Lieut. Richardson Clover, who is to command the *Patterson*; and Lieutenants Wadham, Heald and R. M. G. Brown.

The vessel was christened by Miss Katy Patterson, who broke a quart bottle of champagne over the deck. At a quarter-past 11, the last prop was knocked from the keel and the vessel slid quietly down into the water and floated a hundred feet out into the river. The vessel was immediately towed back and docked in another part of the ship-yards, where the work will be completed.

The *Patterson* is designed for the survey of the coast of Alaska, and is built with especial view to strength and endurance. The rams are of white oak, copper fastened to a line eleven feet above the base.

She is a steam propeller, barkentine rig, 718 tons displacement, with double top-sail yards, and estimated speed of 7 knots under steam. Her general dimensions are: Length of load line, 160 feet; breadth, moulded, 27½ feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 4½ inches; draught forward, 11 feet; aft, 13½ feet.

She has five water-tight bulkheads and three collision bulkheads, an iron bulkhead between engine and boiler, and water-tight compartment being under the control of the engineer. She is diagonally braced. The standing rigging is of the best galvanized charcoal iron wire, the ends of which are capped with lead. The sails and awnings are of the best cotton canvas. She is to be furnished with two Herreshoff steam launches, two cutters, two whale boats and a dingy.

Every arrangement has been made for convenience and comfort, including steam heaters and donkey boilers for heating distiller, air ports, speaking tube and electric bells. She has one fore and aft vertical compound engine, cylinders 17 and 31 inches in diameter, with 28 inch stroke, and a surface condenser containing 600 square feet of condensing surface. She has a 4 bladed cast iron propeller 8 feet in diameter.

She is large enough for carrying a comparatively large staff of officers and crew; her capacity for coal and provisions, which cannot be easily replaced during a long season's work, is suffi-

ent: her speed will be sufficient to overcome the strong currents of narrow channels and was purposely put at 7 knots that she might be economical in the use of fuel, in which her large spread of canvas will greatly assist, and she will thereby be enabled to remain for a long time away from a depot of supplies. All these necessary requirements are not found in any other of our Coast survey vessels, and being essential, it was necessary to build one for the special work for which the *Patterson* is intended.

The *Patterson* will be manned by 13 officers and 40 men who will be detailed by the Navy Department. She will sail for Alaska in the Spring and will be ready for active operations in the beginning of the Spring of 1885. The plans of the vessel were drawn under the direction of Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. N., from designs furnished by Comdr. C. M. Chester, U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey. Comdr. Chester has personally directed the building of the vessel, ably assisted by Lieutenant Richardson Clover, U. S. N., who is to command her. Lieutenant Clover has given his constant supervision to the construction of the hull, and Passed Asst. Engineer N. H. Stevenson, U. S. N., has personally inspected the construction of the engines.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

BILLS have been introduced in Congress authorizing pensions to Letitia Tyler Temple, daughter of President Tyler; the widow of General J. P. Rodman, U. S. V.; the widow of General J. B. Wright, U. S. A.; the widow of General C. H. Crane, U. S. A.; widow of Sergeant Kelley, 5th Cavalry; widow of Colonel Samuel Ross, U. S. A.; widow of General J. K. Barnes, U. S. A.; widow of General E. O. Ord, U. S. A.; F. Nelson, T. Caine and H. C. Flanders, late employees of the Q. M. D., U. S. Army, wounded in the Thornburgh massacre, Sept. 29, 1879; the mother of Capt. J. P. Johnson, U. S. A.; the widow of Major G. K. Leet, U. S. A.; the widow of Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, U. S. A.

Also bills to increase pensions of widows of Colonel G. W. Paten, U. S. A.; widow of General Richard Arnold, U. S. A.; widow of General Chas. H. Morgan, U. S. A.; Colonel Thomas Worthington; widow of Captain C. M. Hall, U. S. A.; widow of General G. W. Cummings; D. L. Whitesell, late Sergeant, Battery C, 8th Artillery.

Bills to grant pensions to widows of Captain P. F. Voorhes, Commodore J. B. Marchand, Lieut. G. W. De Long, Surgeon D. S. Edwards, Commander W. B. Cushing, Rear Admiral Middleton and D. S. McDougal, Commodore J. M. Watson, Col. J. H. Jones, U. S. M. C.

Bills to increase pensions of widows of Captain R. B. Cunningham, Lieut.-Comdr. H. O. Nields, Captain B. B. Taylor, and Commander T. A. M. Craven, U. S. N.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Musketry instruction was commenced here with vigor January 16, and will be energetically carried out. Lieutenant A. G. Passin, 12th Infantry, an attached officer has been appointed by General Tiddball, the Instructor for enlisted men, under Major Livingston, 4th Artillery, the Superintendent of Infantry instruction. All are well at the post and matters are booming.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter. Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Presidio, S. F., Cal.

C. G. H. L., Fort Walla Walla. A, Fort Bidwell, Cal. D, Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B, Ft. Cosum d'Alene, I. T. E, Boise Barracks, Idaho T. F, Fort Spokane, W. T. I, M., Presidio, Cal. K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Custer, M. T. Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brislin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Ft. Ellis, M. T. A, B, K, Ft. Maginnis, M. T. D, Fort Ellis, M. T. F, G, H, I, L, Ft. Custer, M. T. C, M, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. E, Fort Keogh, M. T.

* Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdqs., Whipple Bks., A. T. Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenen, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major G. A. Partridge, Fort Thomas, A. T.

A, C, G, L, Fort Thomas, A. T. K, Fort Verde, A. T. D, E, F, Fort Grant, A. T. M, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort Apache, A. T. H, Whipple Bks., A. T. B, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hdqs., Fort Bayard, N. M. Col. W. B. Royall, commanding; Lieut. Col. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave.

A, K, Fort Wingate, N. M. C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M. B, D, I, Fort Stanton, N. M. F, H, Fort Cummings, N. M. E, M, Fort Craig, N. M. L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo. Col. W. Merrill, on d. s., West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.

A, B, D, K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. C, E, I, L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo. G, H, M, Fort Robinson, Neb. G, H, M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Lowell, A. T. Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. E. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave.

A, B, F, Fort Apache, A. T. C, H, I, L, Fort Huachuca, A. T. D, Fort Grant, A. T. G, G, Fort McDowell, A. T. M, Fort Bowie, A. T. E, K, Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Meade, D. T. Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T., comdg.; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on leave; Major E. Ball, on sick leave; Major J. E. Tourtellotte, A. D. C. to General Sherman.

A, C, E, H, K, M, Fort Meade. I, Fort Totten, D. T. B, D, Fort Yates, D. T. J, Fort Buford, D. T. F, Fort Buford, D. T. G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdqs., San Antonio, Tex. Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweetzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, San Antonio, Tex.

D, E, F, G, K, L, Fort Clark. A, Fort McIntosh, Tex. B, Fort Ringgold, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex. C, H, San Antonio, Tex. M, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Riley, Kans. Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Benteen, Ft. Riley, Kans.

A, Fort Elliott, Tex. B, Fort Hays, Kans. C, G, Fort Sill, I. T. K, Fort Supply, I. T. D, H, L, M, Ft. Riley, Kans. F, I, Fort Reno, I. T. E, Fort Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdqs., Ft. Davis, Tex. Col. B. H. Grerson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.

A, B, C, D, H, I, K, M, Fort Davis, Tex. G, L, Ft. Stockton, Tex. E, F, Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Colonel G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major John I. Rodgers, Fort Canby, W. T.

A, D, Alcatraz Island, Cal. E, Ft. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. B, C, F, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. G, Fort Monroe, Va. H, K, Ft. Presidio, Cal. I, M, Fort Mason, Cal. L, Fort Canby, W. T.

2d Artillery—Hdqs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C. Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, Washington Bks., D. C.

A, B, C, D, H, Wash. Bks. F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. E, Little Rock Bks., Ark. I, L, M, Fort McHenry, Md. G, Newport Bks., Ky. K, Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdqs., St. Augustine, Fla. Colonel H. G. Gibson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Piper, St. Augustine, Fla.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

A, Fort Monroe, Va. H, M, Jackson Bks., La. C, Little Rock Bks., Ark. B, E, K, Ft. Barrancas, Fla. D, G, St. Augustine, Fla. F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex. I, L, M, Vernon Bks., Ala.

4th Artillery—Hdqs., Ft. Adams, R. I. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Adams, R. I., comdg.; Lt. Col. John Mendenhall, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

A, C, Fort Trumbull, Conn. I, Fort Monroe, Va. B, D, E, G, L, Ft. Adams, R. I. F, Fort Snelling, Minn. H, K, Fort Warren, Mass. M, Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdqs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Glessen, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major M. P. Miller, on d. s. at West Point.

A, G, H, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C, Fort Monroe, Va. E, F, I, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D, Ft. Omaha, Neb. B, K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A, B, C, D, Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E, West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Grant, A. T. Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Sup. G. R. S.; Lieut.-Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Apache, A. T.

A, Fort Grant, A. T. G, Fort Mojave, A. T. E, Fort Verde, A. T. D, Fort McDowell, A. T. F, Fort Bowie, A. T. H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. I, Fort Lowell, A. T. K, Whipple Bks., A. T. B, Fort Apache, A. T. C, Fort Huachuca, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Casar d'Alene, Idaho T. Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

D, E, F, I, K, Ft. Casar d'Alene. A, C, G, H, Fort Spokane, W. T. B, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

3d Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Shaw, M. T. Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula, M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A, G, H, K, Fort Shaw, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T. B, D, F, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Omaha, Neb. Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russay, Fort Omaha, Neb.

A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C, Fort Robinson, Neb. B, D, E, G, I, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. F, H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Keogh, M. T. Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Ft. Keogh. I, K, Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdqs., Fort Douglas, Utah. Colonel A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Laramie, W. T. Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Omaha, Neb.

A, C, D, F, H, I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T. B, E, G, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal. Col. A. V. Kantz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Major A. S. Burt, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

A, San Diego Bks., Cal. C, Fort Gaston, Cal. G, I, Benicia Bks., Cal. B, Fort Halleck, Nev. D, E, H, Angel Island, Cal. F, Fort Bidwell, Cal. K, Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Col. J. S. Mae, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

A, D, E, F, H, I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. B, C, G, Fort Bridger, Wyo. K, Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Wayne, Mich. Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major H. S. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Mich.

A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich. B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Sully, D. T. Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, Fort Sully, D. T.

A, D, E, K, Fort Sully, D. T. C, H, Fort Buford, D. T. B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I, Fort Bennett, D. T. G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdqs., Madison Barracks, N. Y. Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

A, B, C, D, F, G, Madison Bks., N. Y. H, I, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y. E, K, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Wingate, N. M. Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.

A, B, Fort Cummings, N. M. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate, D, Fort Selden, N. M. C, E, Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdqs., Ft. Sidney, Neb. Col. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.

A, B, C, E, Fort Sidney, Neb. K, Fort D. A. Russell, D, F, G, H, Uncompahgre, Col. I, Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK.

General Orders No. 2, from State Headquarters, is not only a proper one, under any circumstances, but its issue had become an absolute necessity in order to check the large loss of uniforms which the State has suffered under the lack of system which has heretofore prevailed in the matter. The Adjutant-General's action was perfectly correct, but he was probably not aware of the fact that the majority of armories are not fitted up so as to permit an immediate, strict compliance with his instructions. In most cases, as usual, the purpose for which they were intended was lost sight of in fixing up these lockers, the consideration being more in the direction of the ornamental than the useful. A box two feet square will not hold full dress and fatigue uniforms, great coats, equipments, caps, and helmets. The men, therefore, insist that the lockers were intended for their fatigue uniforms only, and claim that by changing their uniforms in the generally miserable, cold company rooms, when heated by a lively drill, they become exposed to colds and rheumatism. Young benedicts, also, have raised a wall of their own on the subject. While by donning their uniforms at home they always furnished their spouses a *de facto* proof of the legitimacy of their purpose in going out, now have become subject to elaborate explanations and excuses on that head, and they claim that drills will, to a certain extent, suffer. The fact is, that the order has caused considerable stir in the New York and Brooklyn regiments, and company commanders find some difficulty to enforce its requirements. Time will, however, settle this dissatisfaction, and officers and men will, no doubt, soon find out that it is an advantage to keep the uniforms in the armories.

Quartermaster Powers, of the 12th Regt., was considerably disappointed on the 15th, when he found that Adjutant Murphy was present for drill. Col. Jones, no doubt in a joke, told him that he expected all his staff officers to be able to perform the duties of each other's department, and Powers had been cramming tactics since the issue of the orders for battalion drills, fully expecting to be called upon to act as adjutant on the 15th. He thinks Murphy decidedly fresh, in retaining two positions at the same time, and shutting him out of the opportunity of his life. Powers says he knows all about battalion drill, etc., for he served several months in the Boston Cadets.

Lieut. John M. Thom, Company K, 10th Battalion, resigned on January 5.

General Robert Shaw Oliver, commanding the 5th Brigade, has mapped out a programme for periodical visits to his command, at the rate of one company each week. He has already visited the 7th, 16th, and 23d companies, accompanied by Col. Phisterer, A. A. General, and Capt. Cushman, A. D. O. His idea in this, to interest and cheer up officers and men by making them understand that somebody is looking after them, is an excellent one, and it is only a pity that it appears to be shared by so few commanders.

Captain C. H. Eagle, Co. E, 12th Regiment, who made his first appearance as a company commander on Friday, Jan. 11, received a happy send off by the acquisition of five recruits on that night. The strength of the 2d Brigade, according to last quarterly returns, was as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Staff.....	10	30	40
7th Regiment.....	89	868	957
8th Regiment.....	24	400	424
69th Regiment.....	36	642	678
71st Regiment.....	29	486	515
Total.....	138	2,411	2,549

Col. Vose, of the 71st, has received 20 days' leave. Capt. Aspinwall, of the 12th, left for Europe on Thursday, Jan. 17.

Captain J. Horgan, of the 8th, has received his discharge, and 1st Lieut. A. Oster, of Company G, has received his commission. Major John Biker, of the 12th, made his first appearance with the regiment on Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Sergeant Van Heusen's trophy, which he won while on the other side with the International team, is in the Custom-house under a charge of \$68 for duty. The matter is before Congress in the hands of Gen. Rogers, who will, doubtless, succeed in having it delivered to the owner free of charge.

According to Gen. Robbins's report, the three prizes offered by G. O. 14, from State Headquarters, were all won by the 7th Regt., as follows: That for the company having the largest number of marksmen, by Co. C, 7th Regt., with 101. That for the company having the highest percentage of marksmen, not less than 60 men in said company, by Co. K, 7th Regt., with 102.86 per cent. That for the company having the highest figure of merit, not less than 60 men in such company, by Co. A, 7th Regt.; figure of merit, 91.21 per cent.

The consolidated report of the 23d Regiment, while in camp in 1882, has been corrected as follows: Average attendance at camp, 573, instead of 623; percentage, 78.9, instead of 85.8.

An election for Captain of Company I, 47th regiment, has been ordered for February 1st. Lieut. W. H. Eddy and Sergeant W. H. Dean are the candidates.

The 3d Regiment drills commenced on January 15, 1884, and will be continued on the 22d, 23d and 30th. Lieut. Col. E. M. Wunder commands the right and Maj. F. W. Paristette the left wing. Adjutant Emil Boggelwirth has been elected Captain of Company C.

Gen. Charles F. Robbins distributed the marksmen's badges to the 74th Regiment on Thursday, January 17. A battalion drill took place on the occasion.

The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, has been ordered out for drill and special instruction on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Captain C. A. Settle, of the 39th 8-Parade Company, of Watertown, and 2d Lieut. Frank A. Neal, of the 38th Separate Company, of Oswego, have resigned.

The 65th Regiment, of Buffalo, have a bill before the Legislature asking an enlargement of their armory, which at present is 154x50.

The 12th Regiment have made application to the Adjutant General to be sent to camp next season. If the request is not granted arrangements will be made by Colonel Jones to provide for an encampment in the vicinity of one of the forts in the harbor, or on Governor's Island. The latter place seems most desirable, inasmuch as it offers exceptional facilities for keeping the men together as well as for artillery instruction.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—Co. B, on Monday, Jan. 14, took up the still much neglected subject of guardmounting as the theme of the evening, and by this variation from the monotonous course of company drills Capt. King gave satisfaction and relief to officers, men, and spectators. While much clearer ideas on guard duty, and matters connected with it, have gained ground in the Guard during the past year or two, the subject is by no means properly understood, nor is sufficient care taken to retain the knowledge gained thereof at the camps of 1882 and 1883. In the armories it is only too frequently lost sight of, in order to make room for other subjects of much less importance, the instruction of new material, of which there is a constant influx, is entirely neglected, and the older men, through lack of practice, soon forget what they have learned. This applies to the 22d Regiment as well as to other organizations, in spite of the brilliant reputation it made, and the performance of this evening, by one of its best companies, demonstrated plainly that the regiment cannot afford to be idle in this matter. Lieut. Charlton acted as adjutant, and, making due allowance for a little inexperience in the position and the inevitable rustiness from which all the participants suffered, he filled the position well. The whole command was divided into details, corporals as well as sergeants acting as 1st sergeants. No supernumeraries were mounted, which was a mistake. In the first place, they form part and parcel of the ceremony, which, without them, is incomplete, and in the second, it is in connection with the performance of the supernumeraries, that the 1st sergeants invariably make their mistakes. We therefore recommend that, in order to afford

proper instruction when this ceremony is practiced in future, it be participated in by the entire *personnel* required by tactics. The details, especially during the first experiment, were marched in an awkward and timid manner, some of the acting 1st sergeants, instead of commanding rear open order, gave the order right dress; some were undecided whether to go into the line of file closers or into that of 1st sergeants; one of the non-commissioned officers of the Guard took post on the right of the rear rank; when coming to the front all but one passed round the left flank, and all went through the ridiculous performance of saluting the adjutant when arriving in their places. We will again repeat that, in taking their posts, they should face about, march down to the line, and then turn to the right or left before passing around the flanks in the same manner as the sergeant major when he takes his post. It looks absolutely unable to see them face to the right and left, and then get around the flanks in all but military shapes. The 1st sergeants acted awkwardly; they carried and presented arms with the guard, and afterwards walked off in an undecided, hesitating manner, nor did guides of platoons show that they were properly instructed. All the non-commissioned officers should thoroughly read up the tactics on the subjects of guard mounting and platoon drill before they repeat the experiment. The adjutant, in assigning officers and non-commissioned officers to their places in the guard, should leave his post and designate them with his sword, as prescribed in tactics, and he should not salute the officer of the guard when telling him to inspect his guard, although the officer of the guard may be his senior by date of commission. A sergeant should not take his post on the right of the guard until he has been designated as guide. After a few repetitions the movements were executed with more promptness, but most of the mistakes as described were committed over and over; yet it is proper to state that all were attentive and desirous to learn. Capt. King can do no better than keep up performances of this kind until his command is thoroughly posted, and other companies in the regiment will do well to follow suit.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. James Cavanagh.—While the 69th may fall short in many respects it cannot be denied that in one essential point, the possession of *esprit de corps*, it has the advantage of many a regiment in the 1st and 2d Divisions, and this spirit is at the bottom of the fact that the regiment generally manages to turn out with credit in a numerical point. The turnout on Thursday evening, January 10, for battalion drill, with 10 companies of 12 full files, is further evidence in this direction. How many of our New York regiments would show up as well on a similar occasion? Considering that since the inspection about three months ago the regiment has not drilled as a battalion, they made a fair evening's work of it, and the entire performance had every appearance of more harmonious action on the part of the officers, the lack of which has for so long a time been a stumbling block in the way of the proper development of the regiment and its thorough instruction. For the sake of its welfare we hope these indications were real.

Col. Cavanagh was in command and handled the battalion in an active manner. The men generally carried themselves well, and the military appearance of the whole showed a decided improvement over some of last year's performances of the same kind. The first movement, after a march in fours around the hall, with good distances and fair cadence, was a close column of divisions to the right, which was, however, spoiled by the 3d division commander, who took improper distance, and necessitated a repetition, which, although better, still showed that company officers need more careful posting. They also lacked in some instances discrimination between close and full distance formations in column; for instance, when at full distance, at the command battalion halt they would fail to obey the command instantly, but close in mass and make it a successive movement. More careful instruction of guides is also desirable, but with proper supervision and attention to detail this defect can be remedied before the end of the season. We invite particular attention to this point. Some of the divisions when marching across the hall presented handsome alignments, but whenever they broke into fours to the front at the end of the room the rear commander would lose distance and step and become confused, the men would talk and push each other in ranks. A good deal of the defect in the distances is due to the limited room in the hall and can hardly be avoided; the cadence in the step in a long column is also difficult to maintain with the echo, which to a greater or less extent prevails in every drill room, but a good deal of demoralization among the men could be avoided if the officers would accustom them to correct defective distances in a deliberate manner without rush. The programme consisted mainly of close column formations, taking wheeling distances, marches by fours, and formations of line, the latter being invariably accomplished with good distance, but lacked promptness, inasmuch as several company commanders were not sufficiently posted to secure instantaneous dressing towards the proper flank. They were, however, instructed on the spot, and after several repetitions the line was promptly and correctly established. In the manual there is room for improvement, while towards the end of the drill a good many men fell short considerably in point of that military bearing and steadiness which made so favorable an impression in the beginning.

The 69th have adopted the white summer helmet as a head dress. It is trimmed with the old coat of arms of the regiment in front and with a pompon "green above the red" on top. They are anxiously hoping for the service uniform, which, in view of the fact that a large number of recruits are waiting to be uniformed, should be furnished them with as little delay as possible.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. James H. Jones.—The battalion drill season of 1884 was begun at the armory of this regiment on Tuesday, Jan. 15, the new colonel, Jones, being the instructor, assisted by Major John J. Riker and Adj. Murphy, who has not yet assumed command of his company, F. Cos. A, H, K, and G, 12 files front each, promptly formed the battalion, in the order named, but there was unnecessary delay in bringing the left wing to support arms after dressing. The drill was opened with a march in column of fours, the colonel and his assistants carefully watching the distances and correcting errors, and when column of fours break from the right to march to the left, and from left to right, had settled the battalion into a steady gait, division movements were taken up. The cutting away of the doors and plaster on the 44th street front has greatly increased the drill facilities of the armory, and more extended movements can now be executed, but, unfortunately, if the instructor gives commands standing in the large hall, with part of the command in the small room marching, the latter cannot distinguish the orders. This fact was noticed in the first close column formation, the left company, G, failing to execute the order. The error was promptly, but not nicely, corrected, the captain of Co. G shuffling his company, with a side step, over half the width of the room, instead of

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Buford, D. T.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T., comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Brant, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel M. M. Blunt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.
A. R. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T., on sick leave.
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
G. Fort Lincoln, D. T. A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Rager, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. E. S. Smith, comdg., on leave; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Major R. H. Offley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Oles, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Hayes, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. A. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. F. G. Fort Hayes, Kas.
H. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore., on leave.
A. Boise Bks, Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
B. D. Ft. Townsend, W. T. E. F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.
E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. B. D. G. H. K. Ft. Lewis, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Laselle, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. I. Fort Union, N. M. F. Fort Craig, N. M.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. Fort Reno, I. T. D. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. D. Brotherton, Fort Snelling; Major Fredk. Mears, Fort Hale, D. T.
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General

DEPOTS:

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.
Lt. Col. N. W. Osborne, 6th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Sur. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, Md. Dpt.
Capt. M. E. Taylor, 1st Surg. Capt. C. E. Penny, 6th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Cook, Qmr. Dept. Capt. J. G. Morrill, A. Surg.
Capt. D. Parker, 3d Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, Q. M. D.
1st Lt. M. Leahy, 18th Inf. Capt. M. Carter, 8th Inf.
1st Lt. E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf. Lt. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.
1st Lt. J. M. Hyde, 8th Inf. Lt. C. M. Delany, 15th Inf.
Depot Adj. 1st Lt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.
Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf. Depot Adj.
On Temporary Duty. Lt. F. Taylor, 14th Inf.
1st Lt. J. J. Dougherty, 11th Inf.
2d Lt. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf.
2d Lt. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf.

RENDERINGS:

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway. Capt. W. Mil, 2d Inf.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf.
Boston, Mass., is Portland st. Capt. W. Fletcher, 20th Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. C. Benson, 25th Infantry.
Charlotte, N. C., Capt. E. Hayes, 5th Cavalry.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St. Capt. W. B. Peace, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 32d Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 23 1/2 No. 3d st. Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 36 North

DELAWARE:

Louisville, Ky., 438 J. Brown st. Capt. T. S. Kirtland, 7th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1628 Market st. Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 285 Penn ave. Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Infantry.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. R. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. 1st Lt. W. Baird, 6th Cav.

RECRUITING RENDERINGS for the Marine Corps, U. S. Navy, New York: South St., corner Maiden Lane; Major Charles Heywood, M. C., in charge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Colonel A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, Superintendent.
Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Executive Officer.
Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Surgeon O. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Deputy Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
Capt. C. D. Vile, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. D of 1st and A. C. S.
Lieut. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav., comdg. Cos. A and C of Instruction.
2d Lieut. A. L. Mills, 4th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.

RENDERINGS:

New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. Geo. F. Price, 8th Cav.
New York City, 56 West st., cor. Becker.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp st. Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav.
Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st.
Cincinnati, N. J., Branch Office, cor. 1st Lt. F. A. Bontelle, 1st Cav.
Front and Water sts.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st. Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 18 S. Clark st. 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 8th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st. 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 8th Cav.
Rochester, N. Y., 115 Walbridge Block, State st.
Milwaukee, Wis., 199 W. Water st. 1st Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cav.
1st Lt. G. C. Doane, 2d Cav.

facing to the left and gaining his position by a march. After closing in mass the march, division front, was continued, the repeated wheelings by four to the right and left being fairly performed and step and distances well preserved. From the line of battle, the close column ployments and deployments were all neatly executed, especially the ployments with the left in front. This portion of the drill might have been made still more instructive if Col. Jones had played by company instead of division, as then the deployments could have been made on interior companies, affording all the commandants a chance to learn. During these movements the guides and file closers were very defective; their duties were slurred, and when they did happen to know what to do the careless manner in which they moved detracted from the general merits of the drill. Guides and file closers need stirring up with a sharp stick. The double column was fairly formed and deployed to the front, the only error being the failure of the captain of the color company, H, to support arms after dressing. We invite his special attention to paragraph 490, Tactics. After a short rest, the battalion having been on a steady move for nearly an hour and a half, the front rank was moved across the room, faced to the rear, thus leaving a wide space between ranks, and the manual of arms executed, the Colonel and company officers being in the center and supervising the execution. The manual, though generally fairly performed, was not without fault and will stand a good deal of improvement, nor were the loadings and firings satisfactory. There was altogether too much talking and special instruction by company officers and file closers so that the commands of the Colonel were completely drowned. The step off in the rear rank in the direct and oblique fires was generally neglected, while the raising of the piece at the "left oblique aim" was in many instances neglected and slurred. As a whole the drill was a fair performance for the first of the season, but minor details were too much neglected by officers and men. It shows bad taste on the part of the company commanders to assume careless attitudes while their men are at attention, nor do they show proper respect to the Colonel by turning their backs to him and talking to the men while he is giving explanations. The file closers, too, have a pernicious habit of talking together and to the men in the rear ranks, during halts and explanations, which should be checked at once. The left wing, companies B, F, E, and I, drilled on Friday, January 18.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK—Col. R. Vose.—Cos. A and C, under command of Capt. E. de Kay Townsend, were equalized into four commands of eight files each for a dress parade and complimentary review tendered to Col. Vose on Friday evening, Jan. 11. We will not go into any extensive criticism, as the affair was an improvised one and not an occasion for work, but the whole showed that there is much room for improvement in drill and manual. After the dress parade the command marched in review, and then Col. Vose took command and gave a few movements in the school of the battalion, but, presumably on account of the complimentary nature of the affair, he refrained from giving instruction or making corrections.

After the military portion of the programme was concluded the whole assembly adjourned to the officers' room, where a handsome lunch was spread, and where Col. Vose was induced to stir up the audience by a neat little speech. An enjoyable time was kept up for several hours.

EIGHTH NEW YORK—Col. G. D. Scott.—Of all the disappointed regiments on the army question, the 8th certainly received the worst treatment, and the effects of the failure of the scheme for which Col. Scott worked so faithfully are keenly felt through the whole organization. They are, however, presenting a brave front, determined to wait what will turn up in another season. There is one comfort: the \$100,000 appropriated by the State Legislature will hold good for another year. Col. Scott, at the beginning of the battalion drill season, has issued an appeal to the members of the regiment, in which he states the necessity of all doing their utmost to keep up the command to the standard. He further says:

"We have met with many disappointments, and are laboring under many disadvantages, yet we still live; but it requires the active energies of all to place the 'Old Regiment' where it should have been long ago—in a new armory. Recruit your ranks, attend your parades, drills, and meetings, and show your superior officers that, notwithstanding the difficulties you labor under, you intend to do your full duty to the State. Let every officer and man do his duty, and we shall succeed."

Regimental drills have been ordered on Monday, Jan. 21, and Wednesday, January 30, in fatigue uniform and white gloves. Commissioned officers had a drill on Friday evening, Jan. 18.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following are the principal points of Adjutant-General Dalton's report for 1883:

The authorized force of active and volunteer militia allowed by present laws is 334 officers and 4436 enlisted men. Of this number, 305 officers and 3587 enlisted men are now in service. At the time of the spring drills there were in the State's service 277 officers and 3326 enlisted men. Of this number, 284 officers and 2723 enlisted men performed duty. At the time of the annual encampments there were in service 302 officers and 3557 enlisted men. Of this number 283 officers and 2724 enlisted men performed duty. The absentees average about the same each year. This matter of absenteeism is one of the principal objections with which the commanding officers have to contend, and is traceable principally to the objections of employers to their employees performing military duty. The militia of the State is composed of officers and men whose constant aim is to elevate its tone. They ask the cordial co-operation of our citizens in filling its ranks, which aid can best be rendered by a recognition of the absolute need of the existence of a well-equipped and efficiently organized militia in the State. With this the force will increase in numbers, which is its present principal need.

The troops have been furnished with steel bayonet scabbards and the U. S. Army equipments.

Rifle practice has made a most gratifying progress the past year.

Fifty-one companies have completed their armory practice of either aiming drill, or with five-grain ammunition. Forty-nine drew ammunition for individual practice, forty-two of which report qualified marksmen; forty companies were qualified to enter teams in State match, thirty-seven of which availed themselves of the privilege, being a gain of nineteen teams over the number entered in 1882. The number of qualified marksmen in the militia to January 1, 1883, was 318. New qualifications this year in third class, 247; fifty-eight have requalified in that class, fifty-two of whom receive new pendant. Six having qualified for the fourth time do not receive pendant. 132 have qualified in second class, and 93 in first class. Of the number qualified in first and second classes, 83 had qualified in previous years as

marksmen, making the total number of requalifications, 141, and total number of new marksmen in all classes this year, 388, and total number of qualified marksmen in the militia to January 1, 1884, 706. The State rifle match in accordance with General Order No. 7, took place at the State camp ground, October 18.

The appropriations for military purposes is \$160,300. Total expenditures for the year, \$141,826.19. From this should be deducted \$7,846.06; expenditures for clerks, copyists, postage and blanks for war records and expenses of Soldiers' Messenger Corps, they being in no way connected with the militia, which leave actual expenses of the same for the year \$133,980.32.

Heavy Artillery drill has received more attention this year than ever before; and the zeal displayed by the officers and men who have participated in it entitles them to hearty commendation. Upon this subject, which is at present one of general interest, Major T. B. Matthews, 1st Infantry, who had charge of it, makes the following report:

I deem it of vital importance if this study and drill is to be continued, that a place suitably equipped be furnished the various companies for frequent drills during the winter months in the heavy guns and mortars which cannot now be had. To make this study practical the State should have mounted in some central location in the city one or more 10-inch guns and 10-inch mortars, which can, without doubt, be had of the General Government for the asking; there being ample material laying around the various forts to fully answer all the requirements of the regiments for this purpose.

During the spring and summer opportunities should be given the various companies to visit one of the forts in Boston harbor (two of which are fully equipped, but at present unoccupied), and drill with the 10 and 15-inch casemate and barbette guns; and at least once a year target practice should be had with shot and shell. A class should be formed during the winter months of officers and non-commissioned officers for the study of heavy artillery under a competent instructor, say a Regular Army officer, attention being given to the method of loading shell, cutting fuses, and the general principles of the construction of earthworks and intrenchments.

I am satisfied should this be done the State would in a very short time have a body of educated men with an intelligent idea of what would be required of them in case an emergency should arise to call for their services, as an artillery organization.

Governor Robinson has appointed the following staff: Major Gen. Samuel Dalton, of Salem, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Alfred F. Holt, of Cambridge, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Edward P. Nettleton, of Boston, Judge Advocate General; Col. Edward J. Russell, of Worcester; Col. Wm. S. Greenough, of Wakefield; Col. Charles H. Allen, of Lowell; Col. John J. Whipple, of Brockton, Aides-de-Camp; Col. Horace T. Rockwell, of Boston; Col. Edward E. Currier, of Malden, Assistant Inspectors General; Lieut. Col. Edward H. Gilbert, of Ware, and Col. George A. Flagg, of Millbury, Assistant Adjutant Generals; Col. Edwin D. Metcalf, of Springfield, Assistant Q. M.; Col. Horace E. Boynton, of Boston, Assistant Q. M.; Col. Horace T. Rockwell, I. R. P., in addition to his other duties.

TEXAS.

We have just received the report of Adjutant General W. H. King for the year 1883. From the annual return appended, it appears that Texas claims a State force of one regiment of cavalry and four of infantry (white), and one colored regiment of infantry, with a total of 179 officers and 1,388 enlisted men. Looking, however, at the columns in the return headed, "Number of days on which paraded during the year," we find blank opposite each organization, which would indicate that the force exists only on paper. Whatever active duty was performed falls to the credit of another small organization, called the Frontier Battalion, and numbering 7 officers and 115 men.

While in the more populated and civilized portions of the country, the militia regard the suppression of communistic troubles as their proper field of action, the principal danger in Texas, according to Adjutant General King's statement, lies in the direction of troubles between the white and black races, and to a discussion of this question a large part of his report is devoted. The negro element is claiming social as well as legal equality, in which they meet with decided opposition on the part of the whites. The spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction caused there, by the blacks, is fanned by designing persons, and thus the State was threatened with serious outbreaks on this account at various points during the year.

There are also a few other peculiarities which, although unknown to the military vocabulary of the Eastern National Guardsmen, yet cause their brethren in Texas a good deal of trouble. They are known as "fence cutting" and "sheep killing." They arise from a popular dislike of the monopolizing, and surrounding by wire fences, of large tracts of land by one person, and this dislike manifests itself by secret cutting of the wires and the killing of sheep. Disgraceful as these actions are, it seems that they are to a large extent connived at, even by respectable people, and thus the detection and punishment of the criminals becomes a difficult affair. The Frontier Battalion, however, did efficient service in this as well as in other directions, having made 302 arrests during the year for murder, assaults, horse stealing, mail robbery, etc., and recovered 576 heads of horses and cattle. One criminal was killed and four wounded. On duty the Battalion travelled an aggregate distance of 69,335 miles.

MINNESOTA.

The companies of Minneapolis have just opened their new armory with an elegant social, attended by the Governor and staff and many officers of the Guard and several Regular Army officers from Fort Snelling.

Division drills have commenced in the armories of both cities under the personal direction of Col. Bond, and have been well attended by the troops. On Dec. 28 the Emmet Light Artillery, in connection with its annual social, gave an exhibition competitive drill between gun squads commanded by Sergts. Banks and O'Halloran, which embraced the manual of the piece and all the firings. Col. Bond, Maj. Davenport and Capt. Bean of the 1st Regiment acted as judges, and the prize was awarded to Sergt. Banks. On Dec. 7 the Battery marched to the Capital and fired the Governor's salute of 17 guns on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Hubbard's second term. After the salute the men marched into the corridors of the Capitol, where the Governor addressed and surprised them with the announcement of the appointment of their Captain (MacCarthy) to be Adj. Gen. of the State.

On Jan. 9 the 5th annual convention of the M. N. G. Association was held at Ma kats, Col. Bobleter, 2d Regiment, presiding; 19 delegates from the 1st and 36 from the 2d being present. A new constitution was reported by General MacCarthy and adopted. Col. Bond read a paper on "Military Discipline." Capt. B. on one on "Duties of Non-Coms." Adj. Kennedy on "Target Practice;" also one by Pri-

vate Dr. Skinner, of the N. W. Rifle Association, on the same subject; Chaplain Molinoaux on "Discipline v. Intemperance;" Sarg. Davenport one on "Military Hygiene," and Gen. MacCarthy one on "Additional Legislation."

Resolutions endorsing the promotion of Capt. MacCarthy to be Adjutant General were passed, as also by a meeting of the officers of the 2d Regiment, and the following officers of the Association elected: President, Col. W. B. Bond, St. Paul; Vice-President, Lieut. Col. Brooks, Winona; Secretary, Adj. Wm. Sonnon, St. Paul; Treasurer, Lieut. R. J. Markoe (Art.) St. Paul.

WISCONSIN.

The annual convention of the National Guard of Wisconsin, will take place at Madison, probably during the latter week in February. Adjutant-General Chapman looks sharp after the interests of the citizen soldiers out there, and is developing a great deal of energy in his work for their improvement. The meeting, which will last at least two days, is expected to be well attended and active preparations to make it one of more than ordinary interest are in progress. The principal subjects to be discussed will be riots, the uniform question, encampments, rifle practice, and any other unsettled military questions which may be presented. It is expected that papers on rail transportation of troops, the defence of positions by small bodies of troops, on the legal aspects of the service, on encampments, on the National Guard before the War and their value in active service under the meagre training then in vogue, etc., will be prepared by various officers and read before the Convention. Col. Chas. King, U. S. A., will lead off with a discourse on the subject of street fighting and also have charge of the officers' school. An effort will be made to induce Major J. P. Sanger, who is now on General Schofield's staff, in Chicago, to visit the Convention.

CONNECTICUT.

The Governor's Foot Guard, the oldest company in the United States, have presented a petition to the city authorities of Hartford in regard to a proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of that city, on May 20, 1884, urging prompt action, if it should be decided to have the military participate. On Jan. 3 the command, in conjunction with the Governor's Horse Guard, performed its annual duty of escorting the Governor to the Capitol building. The men looked fine, and their uniforms and equipments showed unmistakable evidence of good care. The manual of arms was precisely executed, and their company fronts were as straight and solid as Regular Army soldiers. It is no wonder the New Yorkers were disappointed on Evacuation Day at not witnessing the ancient and honorable Foot Guards in their British uniforms. These uniforms were not used to-day because of the bad walking, and also because they would be soiled as not to create the proper effect at their reception to-night. They mustered 95 men in line.

EXPENSES OF THE NEW YORK CAMP.

GEN. WYLLIE's report on the camp covers the whole subject, but presents nothing particularly new. He recommends the shifting of the camp to the north of the road, the cutting away of the "point of rocks," the filling in of the ravine on the south side of the camp, and improved drainage. As a point of general interest we give the cost of the camp in 1883, as follows:

Erecting buildings and strengthening those of last year, \$6,835; dam and reservoir, \$3,331.75; painting buildings, \$505; disinfecting house, \$134.44; stairway, sentry boxes, boiler house, and railing around restaurant, \$366; lumber, \$611.66; steam cookery system, extra cooking utensils, \$2,402.07; setting and connecting steam boiler and water pipes and drains from kitchen to cesspool, \$895.86; hire of boiler and pump, \$155; medical supplies and disinfectants, \$392.42; services and travelling expenses, detail 1st Battery firing salutes, \$193.53; repairing roads, grading grounds, carting camp equipment and baggage of troops, \$3,127.52; subsistence, \$26,176.64; transportation of troops and camp equipment, \$10,089; sundry repairs, freight and express charges, stationery, telegrams, hay, straw, oats, coal, services of engineer, lettering, services of carpenter, cleaning sinks, hardware, oil, etc., \$2,135.52; blankets, \$1,325; crockery, \$593.98; sprinkling cart, \$230; lamps, \$36.15; candles, tent pin stakes, camp stools, tubs, brooms and shovels, \$738.79; coats and mattresses, \$1,220.13; blank cartridges, cal. 50, \$889.20. Total, \$63,436.66.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Among the many reforms needed for the perfection of the National Guard, the most important to be considered is the selection of competent and accomplished line officers. With this object in view, the association, which convenes at Albany on the 25th inst., should seriously consider the possibility of establishing Military Evening Schools in the several division districts of the State.

To the officers of the first and second divisions, whose regiments number more than half the forces of the State, this question should be more than interesting; and its discussion might perhaps result in having a committee of officers appointed to draft and present to the present legislature a bill endowing an Evening Military School in New York City, "to be governed on principles similar to those existing at West Point," for the use of the first and second divisions.

The State Arsenal in New York City would be a suitable place for such a school, because it affords sufficient room, and no expenditure would have to be made for rent.

The bill should authorize the commander-in-chief to appoint military and civil professors, giving preference to the National Guard and retired Army officers when found capable. The course of instruction to be prescribed by regimental, brigade and division commanders, subject to the approval of the adjutant general. An amendment to the military code in relation to the examination and commissioning of officers might in substance be as follows:

Hereafter, each candidate elected or appointed in the first and second divisions of the National Guard must be a graduate of Evening Military School of New York City, or he must pass a satisfactory examination, before the professors of said Military Evening School, whose certificate only will entitle him "subject of course to the endorsements of intermediate commanders" to receive a commission from the commander-in-chief.

\$20,000 per annum might be sufficient for the payment of professors and military instructors and the purchase of books and implements, which is a mere trifle in comparison to the benefits which would accrue to those divisions, more especially a decade hence.

SECOND BRIGADE ADJUTANT.

Of Colonel T. A. Dodge's "Br. Eye View of Our Civil War," the London *Saturday Review* says: "In dealing with the events of the war, Mr. Dodge is as impartial as a soldier of the Union would be. . . . Mr. Dodge's narrative, though clearly and for the most part accurately describing, though in a few words, the varying fortunes of the conflict, the progress of each main scheme of operations—showing more clearly from its very brevity the real tenor of events, the real bearing of each upon the issue—is all that could be desired, gives perhaps a clearer, more vivid view, a more accurate outline than any other available record."

Next, as to the reason given in the Report of the Secretary for the recommendation: "It will be found impossible," he says, "for two independent and equal bureau chiefs to design and superintend the construction of a modern vessel, the one that of the hull and the other that of the machinery, and bring all parts together in one perfect ship, without differences of opinion which cannot longer be safely decided by a common superior who does not possess technical skill." This is a remarkable statement. Has Mr. Chandler, or have any of his predecessors habitually decided upon the

The present custom informs us of the proximity of a steamer, where, or on what course, is not known, the apparent direction of a sound not satisfactorily indicating the bearing of a vessel in a fog. All vessels would have to adopt the same system in order to make successful, as is now done with running-lights. On board a passenger steamer it would not be considered pleasant, but the present fog signal is not *very cheerful*. A few experiments in a fog would determine the

The Press Association states that the display of energy at the Woolwich Arsenal, and the arrival there of immense stores, such as are required by an army on the march, have given rise to the belief that the English Cabinet will soon decide to despatch reinforcements to the army in Egypt. A mountain battery, pack saddles and harness for camels were shipped to Egypt.

MILITARY HORSES IN RUSSIA.

The *Insoluble Russe* gives a summary of the results of a census of horses, which was for the first time carried out during this last autumn throughout the 68 governments of European Russia. The object of this equine census was to ascertain what available means of transport of this character might be reckoned upon in the event of mobilization. The following table shows the gross results, arranged according to the eight great military districts into which European Russia is divided:

Military District.	Total Number of Horses in District.	Number Fit for Military Transport, Etc., Service.
1. St. Petersburg....	772,939	646,879
2. Wilna.....	2,218,921	1,722,389
3. Warsaw.....	972,962	736,505
4. Kiev.....	1,557,378	1,210,132
5. Odessa.....	1,481,034	1,094,616
6. Charkov.....	3,006,395	2,157,623
7. Moscow.....	2,955,046	2,063,379
8. Kazan.....	5,710,528	4,203,528
Total.....	19,675,193	14,835,051

Both the total number of horses and the large proportion (almost three-fourths) which are judged to be fit for transport, etc., work, have been an agreeable surprise to the authorities. The greatest number of horses is found in the governments lying around the middle and lower Volga, next in those watered by the tributaries of the Volga and by the Don, and then in the Lithuanian provinces.

FOREIGN NOTES.

FIFTEEN Legitimist newspapers have expired in France since the death of the Comte de Chambord, in consequence of the withdrawal of the subventions with which he had supported them.

At a trial of torpedoes on Tuesday on the Bosphorus Daud Bey, a Turk, produced a torpedo, invented by himself, the motive power of which is obtained by means of rocket tubes. His weapon attained a speed of 200 yards in twenty seconds and was declared by experts, according to a newspaper despatch, "to eclipse any torpedo yet invented."

THE German Government sends Capt. Paarchen to take command of the German naval squadron in China, which comprises two corvettes, the *Stosch* and the *Leipzig*, and two gunboats, the *Wolf* and the *Itis*. Capt. Paarchen is instructed to co-operate with Admiral McDowell, commander of the British squadron, in the protection of commercial interests.

GREAT Britain has a territory of 121,000 square miles to guard and watch; the United States 3,600,000 square miles. To collect the internal revenue over these areas, Great Britain employs 5,965 officials and other persons at a cost of about \$10,000,000 yearly. We employ, to watch a territory thirty times as large, only 4,098 persons, and the total cost of collecting the internal revenue is \$5,113,735.

In a brief note to the New York Tribune, General P. Stone, says: "If your correspondent thinks it was very wicked in Oberst to risk the lives of two small garrisons near the Red Sea and only a short distance from Baker Pasha's army and English war-ships, what must we think of Lord Granville, who by his recommendation would cause to be abandoned to their fate the brave Governor General of Darfour and the Governor General of the vast Provinces of the Equator, with the many garrisons under their command? Those large garrisons in the far interior of the Soudan will be without hope of cutting their way out through hundreds of miles of hostile territory should Khartoum be evacuated. In a military point of view, the abandonment of Khartoum will be as great a blunder as can be committed for the defence of Lower Egypt against the Mahdi."

THE Australian gold nuggets are the largest ever found. In the colony of Victoria nearly a hundred have been unearthed that averaged 870 ounces of gold; six of these realized for their fortunate owners, in all, \$187,675, viz.: Welcome Stranger, found near Dunolly, \$46,361; Welcome, found near Ballarat, \$45,366; Blanche Barkly, found near Knapgower, \$33,693; Nugget, unnamed, found near Canadian Gully, \$27,812; Heron, found near Fryer's Creek, \$19,848; ady Hotham, found near Canadian Gully, \$14,599. Average, \$31,279.

SIXTY thousand Italians joined in the procession at Rome last week to the tomb of Victor Emmanuel.

THE recruiting of the standing Army of Canada—three batteries of artillery; one troop of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, in all a little over 1,200 men—was completed January 10. Each man must be a bona fide British subject, and is required to serve for three years. The officers in command of the force have all undergone three months' training at Aldershot or Woolwich.

A FRENCH paper, called the *Archives de Médecine Militaire*, in its number for December 1 gives us some information in regard to what it calls "the terrible ravages" committed by typhoid fever in the ranks of the Tunis expeditionary corps. "All the columns on the march and all the towns and posts occupied by the troops were attacked. Out of 20,000 men 4,300 were struck down."

THE French ironclad squadron in Chinese waters will shortly be strengthened by the addition of *La Galissonnière* (launched in 1872, 6 in. armor, six 9½ in. and four 4½ in. guns, speed 13 knots), which vessel will carry the flag of Rear-Admiral Lespès. Should circumstances render a further increase of the squadron necessary, the ironclads *Turenne* and *Montcalm* will probably be despatched to Tonquin.

FROM the German papers, it would appear that the retirement of Herr von Stosch from the Ministry of Marine was due to the action of Prince Bismarck, who was apparently not satisfied with the progress the German Navy were making under the auspices of Herr von Stosch; therefore he resigned, and his successor was found in the person of Gen. von Caprivi, who is at present serving the office of Minister of Marine.

QUEEN Victoria for nearly a quarter of a century has never occupied Buckingham Palace for more than six days in each year. It cost an enormous amount to build, and several thousands are yearly expended on its maintenance. It is sumptuously furnished in every part, and contains miles of fine pictures, but nobody ever enters it except on four afternoons when state balls or concerts are given. "It ought," says London Truth, "either to be understood that this palace should be open to royal visitors of high rank or it should be converted into a hospital or museum. The vast sum which the Queen receives every year from the country is not given to be hoarded up, but is intended to maintain the state and dignity of the crown."

A GENTLEMAN writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Yesterday (Bank Holiday) I had the good fortune to have as fellow-travellers a gallant trooper and his sweetheart—he handsome as her Majesty's uniform makes men, she pretty as by nature the girls of Devon are. It was a pleasant picture, each so evidently proud of the other's advantages, both in best holiday mood. Presently she by chance dropping something on the carriage floor asked him to pick it up. To do him justice he tried bravely to obey, stooping at manifest peril through perhaps thirty degrees. The endeavor, however, was hopelessly unsuccessful, and he was induced to admit (with, I think, pardonable emphasis) 'D— it! I can't.' She seemed quite satisfied with the answer, her only comment being, 'Poor George, I forgot they brace you up so.'"

DURING the recent French manoeuvres the General Staff of the Ninth Corps made interesting experiments in sending by carrier pigeons to Limoges information of the incidents of the manoeuvres taking place round Tours. Notwithstanding the great distance (nearly 200 kilometres, or 125 miles) and bad weather, the first despatch, started at 10 A. M., arrived at Limoges at 1 P. M., supplying information as to the beginning of the manoeuvres at 9 P. M. Other despatches followed in regular order, during the progress of the manoeuvres. The speed of the first pigeon was sixty-six kilometres (forty one miles) per hour, equal to about the speed of an express train.

THE plans or maps which have hitherto served in Germany for the Kriegsspiel are about to be superseded by a new form of plan, invented by Captain Riddeter, of the Swedish Army. It has been found that the maps, as at present used, offer too few changes in the terrain, and that the nature of the ground is not clearly marked on the same. Captain Riddeter obviates these defects by forming his maps of papier-mâché in such a manner that the nature of the terrain is shown in relief, and as the map is formed of four interchangeable parts, an almost unlimited number of variations can be obtained from one and the same set.

"It is now said that the coachman who upset the Czar was, in reality, six nihilists who attacked him as he was passing through a forest. The Czar was painfully wounded in the shoulder by one of the shots, but sustained no serious injuries, and his assailants managed to escape through their knowledge of the forest." There is no one to deny the story, and those can believe it who will.

A SECOND edition of Sir Thomas Brassey's work on the British Navy will shortly be issued, revised and corrected to date of publication, so as to retain for these volumes their position as a work of reference on all subjects connected with the war navies of the world.

GENERAL Tcherniaeff, Governor-General of Turkestan, has submitted to the Russian Government a vast railway project, which has been taken into favorable consideration. The proposed line will unite Tashkend with Khiva, via the Khanate of Bokhara. It is to be constructed on the Blecher system—a kind of raised railroad resting on sleepers of a special shape, and camels are to be provisionally used as means of locomotion. It will follow about the same direction as has hitherto been taken by the caravans. A company has already been founded to work it.

IN proof that French military spirit has not declined, the *Temps* states that 400 gunners of the 12th Regiment of Artillery have volunteered for Tonquin; and also from 1,200 to 1,500 men in each infantry army corps, and 8,000 officers.

SINCE Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., in 1877, launched the *Lightning*, which may be said to have been the first first class torpedo boat built, the size of these vessels has been continually increasing.

MR. R. G. Webster, in the columns of the London *Morning Post*, gives an interesting account of the Chinese Army, and particularly of the Tartar and Chinese troops whom he saw drilling at Canton. The Celestial Army has its book of regulations, in which "transport and supply" occupy a conspicuous place. "An officer's admission to the Army and his claim to promotion was at one time solely due to his literary qualifications. . . . However, this fallacy is to some extent now exploded, as several of the officers who took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Panthays in Yunnan were not literati, but rose to their position by evincing courage, presence of mind, and fertility of resource in the field."

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Istoritscheski Vestnik*, a Russian paper, Skobelev's plan for a Russian invasion of India was that of combining a secret alliance with the natives of India, and the "hurling of masses of Asiatic cavalry upon them with the banner 'Blood and rapine,'" and thus bring back the times of Tamerlane. It is well known that Skobelev afterwards expressed grave doubts as to the feasibility of a Russian invasion of India, but these doubts were based on the assumption that the invading force might first have to pass through hostile tracts. The conditions of success, however, he well knew, would be much more favorable if Russia first conciliated or conquered the Central Asian tribes, and organized them into masses of what, for her purpose, would be the very finest Cavalry in the world.

AN English War Office return gives the following as the effective strength of the British Militia at the date of the inspection of the several corps from 1870 to 1882: 1870 (Irish Militia not trained), 88,661; 1871, 107,661; 1872, 116,080; 1873, 115,982; 1874, 112,679; 1875, 116,207; 1876, 114,925; 1877, 117,950; 1878, 105,876; 1879, 127,749; 1880, 130,331; 1881 (Irish Militia not trained), 127,868; and 1882 (Irish Militia not trained), 118,701, the latter total comprising 18,062 artillery, 1,229 engineers, and 99,410 infantry, including rifles.

ANOTHER Chinese ironclad, the *Nin-thin*, or *Jewel of the South*, was launched at Kiel last month. She is a steel corvette, with compound engines, displacement 2,200 tons, and carries ten Armstrongs. She will be accompanied by a torpedo boat, and will also be supplied with revolving guns. German shipyards are said to be driven hard with work on warships and torpedo boats for the Chinese Government, in order that they may be ready for service early in the year.

A WRITER in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* asserts that the Gras rifle can be converted into an instrument capable of firing thirty shots in less than two minutes.

GREAT numbers of Russian officers, dissatisfied with the parsimonious system in the Russian Army, have, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, tendered their resignations. The War Minister, when he accepts their resignations, places them with the reserve.

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The correspondent of the *Standard* says it is reported that the Sheik Senoussi is advancing to join El Mahdi. If this report is true, Egypt is in the greatest danger, because the influence of Senoussi extends along the whole North Africa littoral to Egypt, throughout the Syrian desert and among the Arab tribes bordering upon the Suez Canal. From Tripoli to Dongola or to Alexandria is only from fifteen to twenty days' camel march. It has been decided to raise a Turkish contingent, to be recruited principally in Albania, which shall form a third brigade of the Egyptian arm. The officers are to be English.

We have received from Pach Bros., of No. 841 Broadway, an excellent photograph of the Korean Embassy, taken on board the U. S. man-of-war *Trenton*, just before her departure for Europe.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, to be held at San Francisco February 6, the following officers of the Army will be balloted for membership: Gen. Washington Seawell, 1316 California st., S. F.; Gen. G. O. Haller, Seattle, W. T.; Col. John Moore, Surgeon; Surgeon J. W. Williams, Major W. Hawley, 1216 Webster st., Oakland, Cal.; Major W. L. Haskin, Major W. McK. Dunn, Asst Surgeon E. F. Gardner, Capt. J. Smith, Wells Wells, W. T. Lieut.; and Thomas Garvey; also Lieuts. J. B. Whittemore and J. W. Morey, U. S. V., and Asst. Engineer W. R. Eckart, U. S. N. At previous meetings held by the Commandery suitable resolutions were adopted in memory of Gen. Hiram Leonard and Col. A. W. Preston, U. S. A., and Gen. G. S. Evans, U. S. V., deceased Companions. Of Gen. Leonard they say: "He was a charter member of this Commandery, and for several years one of its highest officers. For some years past ill-health has prevented him from attending the meetings, but those who knew him will

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not soon forget his genial manners and his slight, soldierly figure." Of Col. Preston: "He never recovered from the very severe wounds received by him, and the last twenty years of his life were years of almost constant pain and suffering, but always borne so patiently and uncomplainingly that even his most intimate friends never suspected that he had incurred such grave injuries in the cause of his country. One of his friends has said: 'His was a brave soul and a true heart—gallant, self-sacrificing; kindly, disinterested and without guile.' Need more be said of this soldier, gentleman and patriot." Of Gen. Evans: "The Commandery mourns the loss of a faithful soldier and a valued Companion of the Order, and express to his family our deep sympathy."

(From the Norwalk, Conn., Hour.)

MR. MIFFIN'S TERRIBLE GUN.

On the floor in one of the rooms of the Norwalk Iron Works Company is a long, heavy cylinder. Its length is about twenty-eight feet and the diameter of the bore is about four inches. In another department men are at work constructing an air compressor. When the latter is completed it will be connected with the tube mentioned above, and what the inventor confidently believes will be a most tremendous engine of war will be completed and ready for trial. Several years ago, while in Washington, a gentleman from Ohio heard a naval officer say that if a gun could be constructed that would throw dynamite it would thoroughly revolutionize modern warfare. Mr. Miffin—that was the gentleman's name—proceeded at once to invent such a gun, and he has reason to believe that it will be a perfect success. It would not do to use powder as a propelling power, for its sudden action would explode the dynamite cartridge at the start, and blow the gun to atoms. Compressed air, at a pressure of about 300 pounds to the square inch, will take the place of powder, and the gun now in South Norwalk is expected to throw a three-pound cartridge a distance of two miles. Imagine the effect of a cartridge of even so small a weight striking the side or deck of a vessel, or the ramparts of a fort. The explosion would be terrible in its results. If the gun is a success others of a size sufficient to throw 100 pounds of dynamite ten miles will be constructed. The

gun, loaded with sand instead of dynamite, will be tested in South Norwalk at an early day in the presence of naval officers, scientific men and others.

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BIRTHS.

GOLDMAN.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., on November 16, 1883, to JENNIE M. KREMAN, wife of Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BOWERS-DANBY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 119 Eyreton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1884, by the Rev. Henry Baker, Assistant Engineer FREDERICK G. BOWERS, U. S. Navy, to Miss AMELIA D. DANBY, daughter of Chief Engineer Robert Danby, U. S. Navy. No cards.

CLAGETT-BLACK.—At Fort Union, N. M., January 15, 1884, Lieutenant J. R. CLAGETT, 23d U. S. Infantry, to Miss CORNELIA M., daughter of Colonel H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry.

DAVIS-BERRY.—At St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, CAPTAIN WIRT DAVIS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ANNA J. BERRY.

DIED.

COLEY.—On board the "Onward," Dec. 19, 1883, Naval Cadet FREDERICK E. COLEY, U. S. Navy.

COLLADAY.—At Fort Stockton, Texas, Jan. 14, 1st Lieutenant SAMUEL R. COLLADAY, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

MANNING.—At Manchester, N. H., on Jan. 10, JOHN H. MANNING, son of Passed Asst. Engineer Charles H. and Mrs. FANNY B. MANNING, aged six months.

MEIOS.—At Keok, N. Y., Jan. 11, RICHARD MONTGOMERY MEIOS, in his 97th year.

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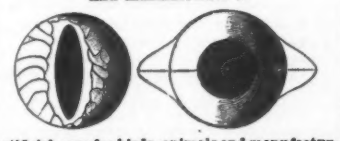
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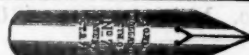
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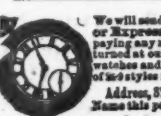
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